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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 971



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CONTENTS	PAGE
NATIONAL	
Need for Improvement in Management Training, Retraining (A. Sakvarelidze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 7 Jun 79)	1
Shevardnadze, Other Officials Attend Marxist-Leninist Seminar (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 7 Jun 79)	7
Tbilisi Meeting of Scientific Coordination Council (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 7 Jun 79)	8
Georgian Meat, Dairy Minister Responds to Complaints (A. Movsesyan; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 8 Jun 79)	14
Increasing Incentives for Feed Production (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 8 Jun 79)	19
REGIONAL	
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Ukrainian Komsomol on 60th Anniversary (PRAVDA UKRAINY, 23 Jun 79)	22
Schevardnadze Addresses Georgian CC and Council of Ministers (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 14 Jun 79)	28
Scholar Defines Qualities of Leaders (B. Lebedev; PRAVDA, 22 Jun 79)	32
Abkhazian Language Reader Recently Published (S. Chilaya, S. Dzhorbenadze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 3 Jun 79) .	37

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Former Georgian Metropolitan Convicted of Embezzlement of Public Property (K. Amaglobeli; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 14 Jun 79)	41
Abkhazian First Secretary on Economic Development (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 6 Jun 79)	46
Ideological Work Subject of Leningrad Party Secretarys' Conference (LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 5 Jul 79)	49
Uzbek Workers Trek to Novgorodskaya Oblast (V. Chernyayev; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 9 Feb 79)	50
Pre-Schools To Aid Improvement of Ideological Work (SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 13 Jun 79)	52
Kirgiz Party Aktiv on Ideological Work (SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 5 Jun 79)	53
Kirgizia's Usubaliyev Delivers Report (T. U. Usubaliyev; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 6 Jun 79)	55
Propagandists Battle Vestiges of the Past (E. Bayrammuradov; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 10 Jun 79)	64
Inadequate Efforts Against Harmful Customs in Bolnisi (S. Babayan, A. Mitagvariya; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 6 Jun 79)	66
Conference on Uigurs Held in Alma-Ata (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 2, 30 Jun 79)	71
Opening of Conference Conclusion of Conference	
Turkmen Znaniye Society on Religious Rituals (Redzhap Karayevich Karayev; NAUKA I RELIGIYA, No 4, 1979)	73
More on 'National Color' in Tadzhik Architecture (KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 14 Jun 79)	78
Architectural Deficiencies, by V. Ischchenko Architect's Role, by E. Salikhov Forms Give Way to Buildings, by R. Mukimov More Imaginative Architecture, by M. Boboyev	

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Azerbaijan Gosstab Chief Outlines Supply Improvement Measures (R. Guseynov; MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE, No 3, 1979)	83
Armenian Official Complains About Condition of Fixed Capital (B. Tonikyan; MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE, No 3, 1979)	92
Editorial on Measures Against Grain Losses (Editorial; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 5 Jun 79)	95
Party, Government Officials Attend Feed Conference (G. Mchedlishvili; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 5 Jun 79)	98
Chairman of Georgian Council of Ministers Addresses Conference on Fodder (Sh. Gvinianidze, Yu. Galustov; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 3 Jun 79)	100
Georgian CC Aims To Provide Livestok With More Fodder (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 3 Jun 79)	102
Training for Effective Farm Management Stressed (N. Morozov; PRAVDA, 17 Jun 79)	106
Georgian CC Letter on Feed Production (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 1 Jun 79)	111
Resolution on Six-Month Inspection of Production Reserve Use (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 1 Jun 79)	114
Georgian CC Criticizes Agriculture Ministry Feed Shortfalls (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 22 Jun 79)	117
Avoiding Unloaded Truck Movements in the Altay (I. Kozlov; PRAVDA, 7 Jun 79)	120

NATIONAL

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MANAGEMENT TRAINING, RETRAINING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by A. Sakvarelidze, student, USSR Academy of the National Economy: "School of Administration. Some Problems of Qualifications Upgrading and Retraining of Economic Officials"]

[Text] The party has always reviewed problems of perfecting production administration as one of the most vital levers in the building and further development of a socialist society. Attention to problems of administration has become even stronger at the present stage, now that possibilities for the country's economic development through extensive factors and the introduction of additional labor and material resources are sharply reduced. The 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the CC CPSU's plenums as well as reports and speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have frequently emphasized that unless administration and its key link--planning--are improved, neither new capital investments in the economy nor the selfless labor of the Soviet people will yield the desired results.

According to specialists, the task of raising the level of administration must be viewed in three basic, closely interconnected aspects; stepped-up research in problems of administration, the introduction of research findings into practice, and the training of administrative cadres, in particular management cadres.

This third aspect--the retraining and qualifications-upgrading of management personnel--is a very vital one. For the role of the individual in administration has always been and will continue to be a key factor deciding the end results of economic activity. The enormous array of already-developed technical means and new techniques, electronic computers, economic-mathematical models, and even automated control systems--all of these merely facilitate the process of administration. The main thing--analyzing the information and making decisions--remains the responsibility of the individual even today, and will remain so in the foreseeable future. Administration in general, and production administration in particular, is not merely an organizational-technical but also a social phenomenon.

Under developed socialism, under scientific-technical progress and conditions of greater production complexity, the role of the subjective factor--the performance of the specific manager--is becoming increasingly vital. Here, mention must be made of the dangerous and relatively widespread tendency for a definite gap to develop between the objective conditions of economic development and the level of competence of a certain proportion of economic officials.

Today's specialist, and the manager even more so, must combine in himself party principles, a Marxist-Leninist world-view and profound professional skills, a heightened sense of the new, and the resourcefulness and ability to lead people. Let us recall Lenin's requirement--"possess the highest degree of ability to draw people to oneself," which is so graphically revealed in L. I. Brezhnev's memoirs "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Tselina" [Virgin Lands].

But now the question arises: Where are these qualities acquired? Much of what is required of the economic official today is not included in institute curricula. And here another school of thought comes to the forefront: experience has shown that one of the key factors in the successful performance of administrative cadres is their systematic, well-organized, and planned retraining.

Our country, especially in recent years, has set up and is developing a multi-stage system of manager and specialist retraining and qualification's upgrading. The main link in this system is the sector and republic institutes of qualification's upgrading, which now number about 60. The major VUZ's have set up special departments to upgrade the qualifications of certified specialists. There are also numerous study courses on the basis of special curricula.

Management personnel of economic regions and ministries and departments are undergoing retraining in the CC CPSU Academy of Social Sciences and the USSR Academy of National Economy Institute of National Economy Administration. This academy was set up in 1978, and the first students were accepted for a two-year course of study at the same time.

Certain criteria have been established to evaluate the performance of managers and specialists, in particular when conducting certification inspectors of the economy. They can be divided into two categories: forecasting and practical. The first technique is based on the analysis of questionnaire data, the official's character references, psychological tests of managers and work colleagues and opinions concerning them, and so on. The second is based on the results of probationary assignment, temporary discharge of duties for filling vacant posts. The initial steps have been taken in the use of management games, and broader analysis is being made of concrete situations, the results of dialogue "between man and machine" using electronic computers. Also being considered are other, completely new directions in upgrading the qualifications of personnel.

What can be assigned to the aktiv in this regard in this republic? What is being done to implement the tasks set forth at the 25th GCP Congress with regard to organizing a precisely well-thought-out system of qualification's upgrading for management cadres?

Today the republic has three operating departments for qualification's upgrading affiliated with the VUZ's, and a number of courses of study are in operation in affiliation with the ministries and departments, industrial enterprises, and organizations. For the retraining of management cadres in the national economy, republic courses of study for qualifications upgrading have been set up under the GSSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

As an example, let us examine the organization of qualifications upgrading in two of the republic's major ministries--agriculture and the food industry--where the number of engineering-technical personnel adds up to tens of thousands.

In the GSSR Ministry of Agriculture, managers and specialists with a higher education are being trained in the qualifications upgrading departments of the Agricultural Institute and the Georgian Institute of subtropical agriculture, where two departments have been operational for some time--a six-month management cadre training department and a two-month training and qualifications upgrading department. Every year these departments upgrade the qualifications of more than 100 management personnel, 800 to 900 specialists, and 50 persons for standby promotion. The Republic School of Agricultural Administration and three schools of qualifications upgrading annually train about 2,500 managers and specialists having a secondary or secondary specialized education. In addition, training bases of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture outside the republic annually upgrade the qualifications of more than 30 personnel; 120 engineering-technical workers undergo retraining in plants of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

Considerable work is also being done in the republic's Ministry of Food Industry: every year the republic's VUZ's retrain more than 1,000 sector specialists. Also producing good results is the training-course combine affiliated with Chay-Gruziya [Georgian Tea Association]. Every year, 120 to 125 persons each upgrade their qualifications in the training bases of the USSR Ministry of Food Industry and the Moscow Technological Institute of Food Industry.

This kind of organization is characteristic of the ministries, departments, and organizations of union and union-republic subordination playing a key role in the republic both in terms of the number of personnel and the volume of production output. Management cadres and specialists of systems under republic subordination undergo retraining, as a rule, within the republic--on the bases of the above-mentioned departments and study courses. According to the GSSR Central Statistical Administration, in 1978 more than 36,000 workers upgraded their qualifications in the republic.

In short, a great deal has been done to organize the retraining of administrative cadres and economic specialists in the republic. But by no means should this make us fail to see the substantial shortcomings in this vital matter.

The CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Further Improvement of the System of Qualifications Upgrading of Management Personnel and Economic Specialists" notes that in the training process the students do not get enough knowledge in the field of scientific organization of labor and modern techniques of production administration; not enough attention is paid to the study of the methodology and practice of planning. There is no unity in the structure of the curricula, the content of the curricula and lecture courses is not renovated often enough, and precise periodicity of training is lacking.

The same shortcomings are also characteristic of our republic. Thus, the present system of training and retraining covers only a small percentage of all managers and specialists. The enterprises and organizations subordinated, for example, to the Ministry of Motor Highways, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Housing and Communal Operations, and the republic's automotive transport operations employ between 1,500 and 5,000 engineering-technical personnel. Yet only 500 persons at most undergo retraining every year. If the work continues at this rate, it will take decades to upgrade the qualifications of all specialists in these sectors.

But now, because of the scientific-technical revolution, knowledge acquired earlier rapidly becomes obsolete, and qualifications become outmoded faster. According to USSR Gosplan NIEI [Scientific-Research Economics Institute], even under conditions of constant self-education the specialist-engineer should undergo retraining every five years. In general, experience shows that a five-year to six-year cycle is optimal.

There is one other substantial shortcoming in the organization of cadre retraining: most of the training bases organize qualifications upgrading only for specific specialties. Incidentally, this is characteristic not only of Georgia alone: in the sector institutes of qualifications upgrading and the courses of study, technology is given the dominant place in the curricula. Yet disciplines of the economic-administrative cycle, which are crucial to the manager's profile, are frequently inadequately represented.

The curricula also fail to reflect in a timely fashion the specifics of the tasks assigned by the party and the government over a definite, specific period. This also applies to the historic decrees of the CC CPSU concerning the Georgian party organization, those measures being implemented by the GCP CC to strengthen efforts against all kinds of negative phenomena in order to strengthen Leninist norms in party, state, and social life.

It is clear at the present stage, moreover, that it is not advisable to form training groups on the duty post principle alone, without taking account of the students' level of preparedness and work experience. This leads to "leveling out," a situation in which, for example, a director with the wisdom of 20 years of economic experience who is not overly given to problems of theory and his young colleague without experience but with a good theoretical background find themselves in the same course of study. In general, it must be said, the present system of upgrading the qualifications of economic cadres is still dominated by a method of training which can be defined as generalizing, to the detriment of program-goal, specific direction. Managers who have undergone retraining frequently complain about the low level of competence of the teachers, their ignorance of trends in modern administration. Sometimes the content of the lectures is identical to that which is presented to upper-class VUZ students, and the proposals and recommendations are too divorced from real tasks of production administration.

It cannot be considered normal for management retraining to pay so little attention to foreign experience. The necessity of studying this experience, in particular those positive aspects in bourgeois administration research that reflect the object requirements of the development of today's social production, have been noted by such prestigious authors as V. G. Afanas'yev, D. M. Gvishiani, and others. Speaking of the crisis of the bourgeois science of administration, we should recall the words of F. Engels: "The main tool with which the capitalist method of production has strengthened anarchy in social production was the direct antithesis of anarchy: it was the growing organization of production as social production in each individual production enterprise." Of course, no theories can absolve the capitalist method of production of its more or less random, anarchic character, but the organization of production in individual enterprises and even in sectors can and must be studied--it may contain a grain of validity.

It must be stated specially that throughout the republic as a whole, the upgrading of cadre qualifications is not planned by anyone; there is a certain element of randomness here. Starting with this five-year period, USSR Gosplan approves five-year and annual indicators with respect to improvement of economic administration. For the union ministries it also approves the number of administrative specialists who should upgrade their qualifications. Yet for the union republics it establishes only the economic effect to be gained by implementing measures designed to perfect administration.

Can it be that the GSSR Gosplan is also doing the right thing in starting next year to approve, for the republic as a whole, the plan of qualifications upgrading for administrative personnel? This will undoubtedly streamline the system of cadre retraining and improve accountability and control. It is also necessary to think about raising the motivation of economic officials themselves in upgrading qualifications.

It also seems advisable for problems of training and qualifications upgrading in the enterprises, ministries, and departments to be the concern not only of the cadre divisions and administrations but also especially the managers themselves. Also rather clearly delineated is the necessity of improving the criteria of evaluating executive performance--in characterizing a particular individual, in building up a promotion reserve it is obviously necessary to take account of whether the individual has upgraded his qualifications. If an executive, an enterprise director, for example, is judged to have met current standards and successfully undergone retraining on a particular level of competence, it may be advisable to confer additional rights on this individual, to expand his powers. This is no simple matter, of course. But it is necessary to examine things soberly: the lack of socialist resourcefulness and executive gumption in many of our production officials is also due to the fact that the manifestation of initiative frequently involves the violation of some directive or regulation. But resourcefulness is essential, its level in our republic today is clearly inadequate. At his meeting with the voters of the Baumanskiy election district in Moscow, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, noting that the task of raising production effectiveness and improving work quality is not being resolved quickly enough, said: "It is not just objective circumstances that are hampering things here, it is also the indirect force of inertia. Inertia in planning, in management techniques and, perhaps the most important, in management thinking."

In short, it is a complex problem. We must seek out optimal ways to resolve it. One way would be to organize a single coordination scientific-methodological center for the training and retraining of management cadres on a republic-wide scale--with the appropriate governing principles, the use of computers, strict and precise criteria of the effectiveness of measures to upgrade qualifications.

Naturally, many of these problems will require further, profound, comprehensive study. Such an analysis is being planned for: the USSR Academy of National Economy Chair of Administration intends to make a further study of the system of qualifications upgrading for management cadres in our republic and work out appropriate proposals on the basis of its findings.

One thing is perfectly clear: it is urgently essential to organize a precise, well-thought-out system of management, planning, record-keeping, and control of all work involved in upgrading the qualifications of economic officials.

NATIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND MARXIST-LENINIST SEMINAR

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM article: "Georgian CP CC Lecture Seminar Activities"]

[Text] On 6 June there was a meeting of the GCP CC Lecture-Seminar on current problems of Marxist-Leninist Theory and The Building of Communism. It was conducted by CC CPSU Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze.

The session was opened by GCP CC Secretary G. N. Yenukidze.

Participants listened to a talk by USSR Academy of Sciences President A. P. Aleksandrov concerning several vital questions of the development of Soviet science.

USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President P. N. Fedoseyev devoted his talk to current problems of the international communist movement.

The lecture-seminar was participated in by comrades T. N. Menteshashvili, Z. A. Pataridze, D. I. Patiashvili, and S. Ye. Khabeishvili.

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NATIONAL

TBILISI MEETING OF SCIENTIFIC COORDINATION COUNCIL

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 79 pp 1, 3

[GruzINFORM article: "The Broad Tread of Soviet Science"]

[Text] Taking place in Tbilisi is the field 36th session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Council for the Coordination of the Scientific Activities of the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics.

Participants are discussing problems of improving the effectiveness of scientific research, of further enlarging science's contribution toward industrial and agricultural production, and accelerating scientific-technical progress in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the statements and conclusions deriving from the reports and speeches by CC CPSU General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman L. I. Brezhnev.

"Further strengthening and development of creative collaboration among scientists of all the union republics," emphasized USSR Academy of Sciences President Academician A. Aleksandrov, "and combining the efforts of researchers working in various sectors of science, constitute a vital condition for the successful realization of the party's elaborated program of further development of Soviet science, a faster pace of scientific-technical progress."

In his speech he characterized the tasks of Soviet scientists in the near future and over the long run, the key national-economy problems which must be resolved with the participation of our science. Special attention was focused on the development of the country's fuel-energy complex, constituting a broad field of activity not only for institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences but also the academies of sciences of the union republics.

In his report, USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President Academician Yu. Ovchinnikov dwelt on the basic tendencies in the development of physical-chemical biology and the tasks of the republic academies of sciences in conducting research into that sphere.

Physical-chemical biology is one of the most important scientific disciplines underlying the development of modern medicine, agriculture, the microbiology industry, and many other sectors of the economy. Progress in this field of science, which has been developing rapidly in recent years, largely depends on the successful study of the material bearers of life--the proteins, nucleic acids, polysaccharides, and so on.

The speaker went on to note that on the basis of the experience and accomplishments of the key institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences a number of republics in regions had developed powerful scientific centers conducting research into current problems of physical-chemical biology at the present level, and have already made substantial contributions to the development of Soviet and world science. Research conducted in the institutes of the academies of sciences of the union republics has helped to develop protein chemistry, to isolate new enzymes, and to seek out and deliberately synthesize new, biologically active and medicinal substances.

The GSSR Academy of Sciences is conducting vital research in the field of the molecular biology, biophysics, and biochemistry of animals and plants. The speaker mentioned the work being done by Georgia's scientists on problems of the activity of the genetic apparatus of animal and plant cells, the physiochemistry of biological mobility, the physics of biological macromolecules, and xenobiochemistry.

Scientists of the academies of sciences of the union republics working in the field of physical-chemical biology are concentrating their efforts on resolving priority tasks in agriculture. They are working out a number of complex problems of the genetic selection and selective breeding for seed stock resistant to pests, the development of new growth substances and chemical means of plant protection; they are studying the mechanisms governing their activities, and so on.

At the same time, the speaker noted serious shortcomings in the work of the academies of sciences of a number of union republics and regional scientific centers involved in research in the field of physical-chemical biology. In particular, the work front is too narrow in such vital spheres of science as molecular genetics, genetic engineering, immunochemistry, and brain chemistry. The level of research in a number of institutions is not up to current standards; duplication of efforts and the practice of dealing with too many themes still persist. Not enough has been done to coordinate the activities of the academies of sciences of the union republics as well as institutions and various departments within the republics. There is still an acute shortage of highly-qualified scientific cadres versed in modern techniques of research.

Some republic institutions are not properly equipped, and there is a shortage of biochemical reagents. All of this is hampering the development of physical-chemical biology. At the same time, the republic academies of sciences and the regional centers do not always make effective use of internal reserves in providing material-technical support for research.

Implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, said Academician Yu. Ovchinnikov in conclusion, requires more precise coordination of the work of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the academies of sciences of the union republics, taking account of the specific work being done in each republic, upgrading their scientific level and concentrating efforts on the main thrusts of the development of physical-chemical and molecular biology.

The scientific potential, effectiveness of participation in accelerating scientific-technical progress, and future plans of the GSSR Academy of Sciences were discussed by its president, USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member Yu. Kharadze. He noted that the GSSR Academy of Sciences is a major center of fundamental research in the republic, encompassing many spheres of modern science. Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decrees of the CPSU CC Plenums, the decisions of the 25th GCP CC Congress and other party documents, the institutions of the republic's Academy of Sciences are doing important research in a number of traditional and new directions in the natural and the social sciences. In recent years, academic science has come to be closer to the needs of production, the economy, the national economy. Creative ties with the republic's industrial enterprises have become stronger.

In tracing the glorious path traversed by the republic's Academy of Sciences since it was founded, the speaker noted that it has developed scientific schools enjoying broad prestige. They include the school of mathematics, whose foundations were laid by Academician N. I. Muskhelishvili. Georgian scientists have achieved fundamental results in the mathematical theory of elasticity and the theory of singular integral equations. A major new advance was the development of a tridimensional mathematical theory of elasticity and the development of a theory of multidimensional singular integral equations. Such disciplines as topology, functional analysis, and computer mathematics have become broadly developed.

Vital research is being carried out in such spheres of theoretical and experimental physics as nuclear physics and elementary particle physics, low temperature physics, solid physics, biophysics, plasma physics, and others. Research is being done in stellar astronomy and astrophysics as well as problems of the structure of the galaxy. The Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory is using the latest techniques to research the bodies of the planetary system and the physical-chemical properties of earth's upper atmosphere.

Institutes and institutions of the Earth Science Department are conducting interesting research to perfect techniques of influencing meteorological phenomena; they are developing a technology for protecting the Black Sea coastal zone; they are taking part in a nationwide program of seismic research; and they are prospecting for natural resources to be used in the economy. A substantial contribution is being made by Georgian scientists in working out problems of applied mechanics and control processes. Extensive use is being made of their findings in the field of structural mechanics and seismic resistance, mining engineering, mechanical engineering, control systems, and cybernetics.

Institutes of the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Department have done significant work on adsorption, catalysis, petrochemistry, chemical thermodynamics, electrochemistry, pharmacology, metallurgy, and materials science. The findings of this research are being broadly applied in medicine and the country's industrial and agricultural production.

Fundamental research in the Georgian school of physiology founded by Academician I. S. Beritashvili is devoted to the study of basic laws governing the higher nervous system and neurophysiology of man and animals, the functional biochemistry of the nervous system, molecular biology, and the influence of radiation on animal organisms. Research vital to medical practice is being conducted in experimental morphology. Also deserving mention is work in the field of plant biochemistry, paleobiology, botany and zoology.

In recent years, scientists of the republic's Academy of Sciences have come to take more account of the needs of production, the economy, and the national economy. Making extensive use of the experience of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, they are systematically converting to the program-goal method of research planning and finding more effective solutions to the tasks deriving from the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress, improving the economic payback year by year. The findings of research and technological applications completed in the institutes of the republic's Academy of Sciences are being extensively used not only in the republic's production facilities but also outside, in the nation's major plants and in the construction of the BAM [Bamur-Baykal Railroad].

The speaker noted the expanding creative ties with the central scientific institutions and organizations, with the academies of sciences of the fraternal republics, the increasingly stronger scientific and scientific-production ties with the socialist countries.

Research is being conducted broadly and on many levels in the sphere of social sciences, which are abundantly represented in the republic's Academy of Sciences by scientific schools of history, philology, psychology, and so on.

A substantial contribution is being made by the orientalists toward working out problems of the influence of the October Revolution on the countries of the Near East, the role of Lenin's ideas in the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the East. Specialists in the sphere of economics and law are involved with urgent problems of economic production under conditions of developed socialism.

The triumph of Lenin's nationalities policies and their implementation are making it possible for scientists of the GSSR Academy of Sciences to carry out studies on a broad front into the rich heritage of material and spiritual culture of the Georgian people; this is reflected especially clearly in the broad development of archeological research, linguistic and literary research, and research into the history of Georgian art.

Among the applications mentioned by the speaker are the development of research of practical significance: structural seismic resistance, standards on ferro-alloys, economical methods of metallizing nonmetallic surfaces, the use of natural zeolites in industry and agriculture, the technology of processing medicinal plants, and the creation of a shared-use automated system for processing the data of scientific research.

The speaker raised the issue of the necessity of creating an Academy of Sciences Institute of Archeology in Georgia on the basis of the Archeology Research Center, Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography imeni I. Dzhavakhishvili, and the GSSR Academy of Sciences Division of Archeology of the Georgian State Museum imeni S. Dzhnanashia, also an Institute of Biophysics on the basis of the Biophysics laboratory of the Institute of Physiology imeni I. Beritashvili.

USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President Academician P. Fedoseyev devoted his report to the further elaboration of the theoretical problems of development and rapprochement of the socialist nations.

"One of the most important results of the building of socialism in our country," he said, "a result of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, as reflected in the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union republics, is the resolution of the nationalities problem and the creation of the necessary conditions ensuring the steady flourishing of all the Soviet nations and nationalities, organically linked to the growing process of rapprochement.

In their scientific endeavors, Soviet social scientists constantly focus substantial attention on elucidating problems of Leninist friendship of peoples, problems of the development of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism. In working out these problems, which are of priority scientific-ideological and political-indoctrinational importance, equal part is taken by representatives of all disciplines in the social sciences, which are being developed successfully in the academies of sciences of the union republics and the branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Among the generalizing collective works of scientists of the union republics testifying to the strengthening integrated efforts involved in studying this subject matter, the speaker noted works by Georgian researchers: "Deyatel'nost' kommunisticheskikh organizatsiy Zakavkaz'ya po internatsional'nomu vospitaniiu trudyashchikhsya" [Activities of the Communist Organizations of the Transcaucasus in Internationalist Indoctrination of the Workers], "Mezhnatsional'noye obshcheniye v razvitom sotsialisticheskom obshchestve" [Inter-national Relations in a Developed Socialist Society], and "Sozdaniye i ukrepleniye sovetskoy natsional'noy gosudarstvennosti v Gruzii" [Creation and Strengthening of Soviet National Statehood in Georgia].

The research of sociologists, philosophers, historians, linguists, literary scholars, and economists of the academies of sciences of the union republics and branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences dealing with problems of national relations generalize the abundant experience of the CPSU and the Soviet State in resolving the nationalities problem in the USSR. They reveal the sources and significance of the fraternal friendship and mutual understanding of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the role of the Russian people in the social and national rebirth of the formerly oppressed peoples; they elucidate the process of their transformation into socialist nations after the victory of Great October.

This research analyzes the specific traits of the socialist nations as nations of a fundamentally new type; it elucidates the relationship between the terms "socialist nation" and "Soviet people." It traces the dialectics of the dual, law-governed process of rapprochement and the development of the socialist nations; it demonstrates the organic correlation of inter-national and national interests in all spheres of the life of the large and small peoples of the country.

At the same time, the speaker noted, research into problems of the development and rapprochement of the socialist nations in the national republics needs to be further broadened and deepened. Not enough has been done to coordinate the joint efforts of scientists of the academic institutes and the social scientists of republic VUZ's.

It is essential to expand systematic and diligent efforts to study various aspects of the USSR's experience in implementing Marxist-Leninist teachings concerning nations and national relations. The social scientists must focus special attention on profoundly demonstrating the key role of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy in the progress of all the country's peoples, elucidating the laws governing the development and rapprochement of socialist nations under conditions of mature socialism, the dialectics of national and inter-national aspects in the further development of the Soviet people. It is necessary to strengthen the level of argumentation and the efficacy of the criticism of bourgeois and revisionist concepts concerning the nationalities problem, to unmask hostile falsifications in this regard.

The appropriate decrees were passed with regard to the problems discussed.

On 6 June, participants in the field session took a tour of the scientific institutions of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

6854

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

GEORGIAN MEAT, DAIRY MINISTER RESPONDS TO COMPLAINTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by GSSR Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry A. Movsesyan: "Take Account of the Population's Rising Meat and Dairy Industry Product Needs--Such is the Demand of our Readers, Whose Letters Indicate Shortcomings and Oversights in the Sector and Manifest Heightened Interest Toward Prospective Developments"]

[Text] We here present excerpts from a few letters.

"In our rayon it is possible to buy milk and dairy products only early in the morning--any other time, as a rule, you can't get them. I'd like to know what the ministry is doing in this regard..." signed, G. Vashalomidze, housewife, Tbilisi.

"Workers of the meat and dairy industry started a good project several years ago, organizing the production of wrapped meat. It's too bad this initiative was not developed further..." signed, S. Nishnianidze, engineer, Kutaisi.

"The assortment of dairy products is very skimpy in our area. Also, our stores do not have enough cottage cheese and other cheeses. Yet the demand for these products continues high..." signed, T. Cheishvili, builder, Zugdidi.

Attention Will Be Paid

The demands of this newspaper's readers are completely justified, and they will be taken account of and implemented. Of course, all of us are aware that today's higher demand for meat and meat products is not yet being completely met. But that's not the point of discussion in this case. We are faced with the task of improving the utilization of reserves and, on this basis, boosting the output of goods and enlarging the assortment. This is a completely realistic task, and we are bending every effort to accomplish it.

We will begin this discussion with the results achieved by the republic's meat and dairy industry last year. Thanks to the attention and all-round help provided by the republic's party and soviet organs, in the third year of the five-year period the production level substantially surpassed the 1977 indicators; production output rose by 3.3 percent; sales rose by 4.4 percent. Compared with the corresponding period last year, meat production rose by 1,500 tons; sausage products rose by 400 tons. Considerably more semiprocessed products and wrapped meats were produced.

A substantial contribution toward these accomplishments was made by collectives of Tbilmyaso and Tbilmoloko production associations, the Kutaisi and Telavi meat combines, the Zugdidi and Tsalki main cheese and butter plants, and other leading enterprises of the ministry. The best results were achieved by workers of the Kutaisi Meat Combine--on the basis of 1978's results this collective was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the GCP CC, the GSSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council, and the Georgian Komsomol.

Active publicizing of the experience of the leaders, the introduction of modern highly-productive equipment and progressive technologies--all of this, undoubtedly, had a beneficial effect on the overall indicators of the ministry's performance.

In the last two years, for example, the ministry has built and put into operation a meat combine in Gachiani, a dairy plant in Borzhomi, and a meat processing plant in Gagra. The Sukhumi, Tsalki, and Gori dairy plants as well as the refrigeration facility at the Batumi meat combine have been rebuilt. And it must be pointed out that this work is being carried out in strict accordance with the sector's long-range prospective master development plan. In accordance with this plan, construction is presently underway on a second dairy plant in Tbilisi; the facilities of the Dmanisi Main Cheese and Butter Plant are being expanded; dozens of shops and sections in other enterprises are being rebuilt.

Despite these accomplishments, the main attention now must be focused on the problems facing the meat and dairy industry, on our internal reserves that have yet to be put into action. Such a standpoint is essential primarily because overall the republic's meat and dairy industry did not meet planned goals in the third year of the five-year period: with respect to gross production output, the plan shortfall amounted to four million rubles; in the case of sales volume--five million.

This lag is due to many factors, including objective factors such as, for example, the obligatory assortment shift in the production of sausage products, reduced production of cheeses, and other factors. Just as important, however, are the internal oversights and missed opportunities, inadequate utilization of the sector's existing capabilities. Last year, for example, the ministry's enterprises increased the production of wrapped meat by 1,740 tons compared with 1977--54 percent--yet did not meet the 1978 plan, and ended up owing the trade 1,000 tons of wrapped meat.

There cannot be the slightest justification for this shortfall, we must seek out the reasons for it in our own operation, and we see that they involve a deficiency of organization, a shortage of economic gumption on the part of some enterprise managers.

The ministry's overall performance indicators in 1978 were also affected by failure to complete the ice cream production plan; to be sure, the problem is somewhat more complex in this case, but it could be resolved if there were precise interaction with the republic's Ministry of Trade and Tsekavshiri. We have not made adequate use of this capability. As a result of failure to meet the production output plan, the sector also lagged considerably behind last year with respect to such a vital indicator as labor productivity. It must be pointed out that this year we have achieved substantial success: while gross industrial output compared with the same period last year rose by five percent, labor productivity rose by 5.4 percent--that is, the entire increase in industrial output came through increased labor productivity.

Having analyzed the performance results in 1978, the ministry's board of directors mapped out necessary measures to increase the output of wrapped meat and ice cream, to make maximum use of wastes, to impose strict conservation of resources, to eliminate the production of unprofitable items, to expand the assortment of goods and improve their quality, and to reduce above-normative personnel in affiliated enterprises.

Guided by the decisions of the July 1978 CC CPSU Plenum, the ministry's enterprises began extensive measures to make rational use of production wastes and conserve meat products. These efforts are yielding encouraging results: in 1978, for example, 3,002 tons of meat product resources were saved, and 879 tons were saved in the first quarter of 1979. The production of dry livestock feed, industrial and feed fats, and whey has been substantially expanded.

A broad program has also been mapped out to boost the production of ice cream. In recent years, as is well known, production plans for this product were not met. In February of this year a joint meeting of our ministry's board of directors and the republic's Ministry of Trade, also the board of directors of Tsekavshiri, discussed the problem of ice cream production and sales, and mapped out specific measures to eliminate the lag.

Work is also being done to improve product quality. Out of more than 120 sausage and smoked meat product items, a number of unprofitable low-grade sausage products have been withdrawn from production and replaced by new types of sausage and semiprocessed meat items meeting consumers' tastes and demands.

Efforts to improve product quality also involve improvement of the technical base and the renovation of technological equipment.

Substantial sums have been allocated to reinforce, repair, expand, and renovate the production-technical base and prepare it for the seasonal mass procurement, acceptance, and processing of livestock this year. Thus, 2.549 million rubles have been allocated to the enterprises for capital repairs to buildings and equipment, facilities, and transport. More than two million rubles are also earmarked to acquire new equipment.

Work on further concentration of production will also continue this year. The necessity of restructuring is obvious: the large number of small enterprises operating today in the sector and their miserly capacity has become a serious obstacle on the path toward broad and systematic adoption of advanced technologies and highly-productive equipment; they make it difficult for the sector to implement general measure to make integrated use of wastes and so on.

In short, reserves for stepping up the pace and boosting production volumes do exist, we are aware of them, and all efforts of the sector's headquarters and each labor collective are directed toward putting these reserves into action as soon as possible.

A good example in this regard is being set by the collective of Tbilmoloko Production Association. In their obligations for this year, the association's workers decided to produce 3.1 million rubles worth of above-plan output. This goal is to be accomplished exclusively through maximum capacity work load, sharply reduced unproductive losses of raw materials, expanded assortment, and improved product quality.

Here the reasonable question arises: since there are collectives in the sector which are mapping out and successfully accomplishing the tasks of raising the effectiveness of production and improving work quality, why not disseminate their experience to other subunits of the ministry? The brief answer to this question is that the main obstacle is the lack of good management, the inertia in management thinking mentioned by CC CPSU General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L. I. Brezhnev when he met with the voters. Much is being done to overcome this inertia, but the main job lies ahead. We have not yet managed to ensure high product quality in all cases, to make rational use of resources; various kinds of negative phenomena still persist.

We are evaluating each such instance in a stern and principled manner. The ministry's board of directors has stepped up efforts against pilferage and embezzlement of socialist property, shortages, and unproductive consumption. These efforts are essential: the sector's enterprise and organization managers have not yet fully understood that the struggle against negative phenomena is not just a temporary campaign but an ongoing and continuing course of action by the republic's party organization. And we have plenty of work ahead. Consider the following figure: last year alone, shortages and theft in the sector as a whole came to tens of thousands of rubles. This is an alarming fact. In addition, most enterprises are violating

stipulated regulations governing the storage of raw materials and finished goods; they are not running warehouse operations properly or exercising the necessary control over incoming and outgoing material assets. The technical condition of the refrigeration also leaves much to be desired. Primary records are neglected, and directives governing inventory-taking are not complied with...

Last month the ministry's board of directors held an expanded meeting with the participation of managers of all our enterprises and organizations and representatives of the GSSR MVD, the prosecutor's office, and the courts, to work out specific measure to root out these shortcomings and oversights in the sector's work. Substantial tasks were also assigned to the ministry's commissions for strengthening socialist discipline and stepping up the campaign against negative phenomena.

An important stage in the work began after the 37th Tbilisi Party Conference, where among other things justified criticism was directed toward our ministry, in particular for disruptions in dairy product marketing. A meeting of the board of directors held immediately after the conference drew the proper conclusions and mapped out specific measures to correct the situation. In particular, it was decided to increase to 15 the number of stores in Tbilisi to which milk and dairy products will be delivered all day long. It was also decided to open a special dairy cafe, for which we are counting on help from the Tbilisi City Soviet's Executive Committee. The assortment of goods will also be expanded.

Speaking at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that a steady rise in the effectiveness of the country's economy, seeking out and utilizing all her enormous capabilities, constitute the main condition for further enhancing the people's wellbeing. All workers of the republic's meat and dairy industry see their prime task today as that of putting into action all available reserves, striving to fundamentally improve the work of each enterprise, each labor collective of the sector.

6854

CSD: 1800

NATIONAL

INCREASING INCENTIVES FOR FEED PRODUCTION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM article: "In the GPC CC. Broad Scope to Competition Among Feed Procurement Workers"]

[Text] In order to raise the moral and material motivation of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, inter-farm enterprises, and feed production workers to increase the amount and improve the quality of procured feeds, the GPC CC has passed the decree "Conditions of Republic Socialist Competition in Feed Production."

To provide incentives to participants in socialist competition involved in feed production in 1979, the GSSR Ministry of Agriculture is directed to allocate trucks and Belarus' tractors with mounted implements; the board of directors of Tsekavshiri is to provide passenger cars and furniture items in high demand for sale to winners in competition, bypassing the waiting list; the Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Agriculture is to provide free trips to sanatoria and vacation homes.

Conditions governing republic socialist competition in feed production have been approved. In accordance with them, the republic's rayons are grouped into seven zones with respect to feed production, taking account of natural and economic conditions.

Winners in socialist competition are those collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, inter-farm enterprises, crews, and individual leaders who have achieved during the accountability period the best results in meeting socialist obligations and ensuring rhythmic operation in completing the annual plan and feed procurement targets (cumulative totals): hay, haylage, other coarse feeds, silage, root crops, grass meal, and grain produced on the farm, also feed grains turned over to the combination feed enterprises in exchange for combination feeds, also maximum work load on the grass meal production machinery and completion of granulated feed production plans.

All other indicators being equal, up to September winners are determined on the basis of plan and target completion with respect to the procurement of all types of feeds except silage; from October on--in accordance with completion of silage plans.

The amount of feed produced on the farms is to be converted to feed units per standard head of cattle with respect to planned herd levels in 1979 (hogs and poultry excluded).

Feeds are to be converted to feed units in all cases, without exception, in accordance with the analysis of laboratory data, in the absence of which the farm or rayon is automatically excluded from totalling up the results of socialist competition during the accountability period.

Feeds produced on the farm are evaluated on the basis of a 10-point system, in accordance with completion of the plan and targets with respect to the procurement of hay, haylage, other coarse feeds, silage, root crops, grass meal, and feed grain.

Five points are added for the introduction of advanced technologies: in the case of hay, for completion of the drying plan using the active ventilation technique; in the case of silage--for completion of the laying-in plan using carbamide; in the case of haylage--for maintaining a moisture content of not more than 55 to 60 percent in the green mass; in the case of grass meal--the rating of the meal sold to the state.

Indicators on quality and the introduction of advanced technologies are established for each rayon by a commission consisting of the chairman of the rayon committee of people's control, the chief of the agricultural administration or production association, the chairman of the rayon committee of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers, and the respective head of the division of the central or zonal agrochemical laboratory.

Data concerning the quality of the haylage and grass meal are submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture every month; in the case of active-ventilation hay drying and the laying-in of silage using carbamide--at the end of the procurement season.

On the basis of monthly results in socialist competition, the winning rayons are determined in each zone according to a 10-point system and are published in the press.

The first rayon in the republic to complete the hay procurement plan and target, unconditionally completing targets with respect to active-ventilation drying and meeting quality indicators, is awarded the opportunity to buy two trucks, bypassing the waiting list, while rayons taking second and third place will be offered one truck each.

The first rayons in the republic to complete the haylage laying-in plan and target (up to 1 July in Western Georgia and up to 1 August in Eastern Georgia) are awarded the opportunity to buy three trucks, bypassing the waiting list, provided quality indicators are met and the plan and targets with respect to the procurement of all feed crops are completed by the end of the season.

The first rayon in the republic to complete the feed ensilaging plan prior to 15 October, while unconditionally meeting targets with respect to the laying-in of silage using carbamides and complying with feed crop quality indicators, is awarded the opportunity to buy three trucks, bypassing the waiting list, while rayons taking second and third place are offered two and one truck, respectively.

The first rayon in the republic (but not later than 1 October) to complete the plan with respect to the production of vitamin-enriched grass meal and sales to the state, including at least 70 percent rated first class, and producing the greatest output per unit of machinery, is awarded the opportunity to purchase three Belarus' tractors and mounted implements, bypassing the waiting list, while rayons taking second and third place are offered two and one Belarus' tractors, respectively.

In awarding the challenge Red Banner of the GCP CC, the GSSR Council of Ministers, the GSSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Georgian Komsomol, on the basis of the year's results, preference is given to the first rayon in the republic to complete the plan and adopted obligations with respect to the production of feeds containing stipulated amounts of at least 100 grams of digestible protein per feed unit.

To reward collectives of crews and individual leaders, the decree institutes certificates of honor and valuable prizes of the GSSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers, also trips to sanatoria and vacation homes.

Free trips to sanatoria and vacation homes are awarded to leading feed production workers on the basis of the year's socialist competition results.

Materials for totalling up the monthly and annual results are to be prepared by the Main Administration of Feed Production (Comrade G. Oniani), the GSSR Ministry of Agriculture's Division of Socialist Competition Supervision (Comrade A. Kemoklidze), and the Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers (Comrade V. Kavadze).

6874

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jun 79 pp 1-2

[Speech]

[Excerpts] The three times Order of Lenin Ukrainian Komsomol is 60 years old. That noteworthy date is identically close and dear to all working people of the republic. It is noted with agitation by those whose youth was singed by fire on the fronts of the civil and Great Patriotic wars, and hardened at the new construction sites of the first five-year plans and in the difficult years of postwar revival. This also is a great and proud holiday for each of the more than 6 million boys and girls of the republic who are now carrying in their hearts a communist card, on the cover of which literally lies a crimson reflection of the October. Together with their fathers and older brothers they proclaim today with pride: the Ukrainian Komsomol was, is and will be the militant detachment of the Komsomol, the true helper and reliable reserve of the Leninist party.

Yesterday, 22 June, a triumphant session of the Komsomol CC, city and oblast committees, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian Komsomol, was held in the capital of the republic.

Representatives of all the Komsomol generations gathered in the festively decorated hall of the "Ukraine" House of Culture. Side by side with the veterans are the young guards of the Five-Year Plan, bringing there the hot breath of plant shops and cultivated kolkhoz fields, laureates of the Ukrainian Komsomol prize imeni N. Ostrovskiy, winners of the "Young Voices" festival, warriors--the elite of military and political preparation. Resounding as a symbol of the unity of the generations and the continuity of their causes are the melodies of different years, glorifying the party, the Motherland, the military and labor valor of the Komsomol and the indestructible friendship of the peoples of our country.

It was 1700 hours. With the applause of those present, seats on the presidium were occupied by member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian

Communist Party A. P. Botvin, A. F. Vatchenko, G. I. Vashchenko, P. L. Pogrebnyak, I. Z. Sokolov, V. A. Sologub and V. V. Fedorchuk, probationary member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee A. S. Kanto, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee B. N. Pastukhov, USSR cosmonaut-flier P. R. Popovich, members of the board of the Komsomol Central Committee, first secretaries of Komsomol obkoms, veterans of the party and Komsomol and advanced workers of production.

The triumphant session was opened by the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, A. I. Korniyenko.

The national anthems of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR resounded.

Carried into the hall were the banners of the republic orders of Lenin, of the October Revolution and the Red Banner of the Komsomol organization, the Memorial Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, the Memorial Red Banner of the Komsomol Central Committee, the banner of the Kiev order of the Red Banner of the City and the Kiev Oblast Komsomol organizations.

Elected with enthusiasm was an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CC CPSU headed by the general secretary of the CC CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The floor was presented to comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Speech of Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy

Dear Komsomol boys and girls!

Dear and respected veterans!

Comrades and friends!

In the life of the Komsomol, of all the youth of the republic, in the life of each whose youth started in the Komsomol ranks, today is a memorable and proud event--the Ukrainian Komsomol, the militant detachment of the Komsomol, is 60 years old. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Comrades! Sixty years ago the delegates of the first congress of the Komsomol of the Ukraine proclaimed: "Today in a steel ring of fighters for the proletarian cause is woven one more young effort--the Communist Union of Working Youth of the Ukraine." The Komsomol members of the republic are transmitting fidelity to that testament like a relay race from generation to generation.

The slogan of the young fighters for the proletarian cause is to be where it is more difficult, where their young force, effervescent energy

and fervor are most needed--and today inspires Komsomol members and youth to new and glorious deeds in the name of the proletariat of our beloved Fatherland. And now, when we look back at the path that has been travelled, we can with pride and complete right say: our Komsomol members have bright glory and a remarkable biography. [Applause.]

The glory of the Komsomol was created and multiplied by military and labor feats of Komsomol members of all generations. The victorious battles on the fronts of the civil war, the severe classical battles to establish Soviet power, labor achievements in the years of the first five-year plans, unexampled heroism in the struggle with the fascist aggressors, the unforgettable years of renewal, the valor of those who opened up the virgin soils and worked on the shock construction sites--all these are historical landmarks in the biography of our country and the biography of the Komsomol.

Labor-loving, courageous, strong, selflessly dedicated to the ideals of communism--that is what the Communist Party and the Leninist Komsomol have taught Soviet youth to be. The high awards of the Motherland--the orders of Lenin, of the October Revolution and of the Red Banner that have been awarded to the Komsomol of the Ukraine convincingly testify to the nationwide recognition of its military and labor feats.

The party is proud of the Komsomol--its military reserve. To also be worthy of the high confidence of the party and the nation in the future is a matter of honor of Komsomol members, of all our remarkable youth! [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Comrades! During the years of Soviet power our country has been transformed unrecognizably. The conditions in which the young generation lives and works also have been radically changed. The dream of the first Komsomol members of the possibility of learning, of possessing resources of culture, of developing their own, of setting high goals and of achieving them has become a reality. This is a great achievement of our party and people.

Youth itself has become different. Even in the mid-1920's there was not a single Komsomol member with higher education. But today in the Komsomol organization of our republic alone there are about 400,000 engineers, agronomists, teachers, physicians and scientific workers. Eighty-four out of 100 Komsomol members have higher or secondary education.

Unchanged for the youth of all generations, past and present, has been and remains the main thing, fidelity to the cause of the Great October, indomitable energy and creative initiative, and high communist conviction. The Komsomol members and youth of the 1970's are worthy heirs and continuers of the glorious revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the older generations. [Applause].

"The Komsomol even today," comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol, "is the Leninist shock brigade, the tens of millions of members of which, the young enthusiasts, are controlling large affairs."

Those large affairs are being controlled by those who are laying the Baykal-Amur Railroad and transforming the Non-Chernozem region, opening up the resources of Siberia and the Far East, laboring in the shops and laboratories, in the fields and at construction sites, who stand on guard of the peace and security of our Soviet Fatherland, who by their labor are reinforcing its power and international authority.

Our youth and all the Soviet people actively support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and approve the results of the meeting in Vienna of the general secretary of the CC CPSU, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L. I. Brezhnev, and the president of the United States, J. Carter, the signing of the strategic arms limitation treaty. That document is of special importance. Reflected in it is a reasonable compromise, an equitable balance of interests based on the principle of equality and the fulfilment by the parties of all obligations according to the agreement is subject to reliable inspection.

The signing of the Soviet-American documents became a logical continuation of the peace-loving foreign policy course determined by the congresses of our party, a course which, as L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, we intend to pursue from now on.

On these June days, on the eve of the 38th anniversary of the start of the Great Patriotic War, the entire world has been convinced that the systematic and persistent efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state have been directed toward defending the most sacred right of each man--the right to life. And historic credit in the struggle for peace belongs to the CC CPSU, its Politburo and personally to L. I. Brezhnev. [Loud and prolonged applause.] By his untiring, titanic work and energy, his adherence to principles and his high political wisdom Leonid Il'ich contributed to a decisive degree to the solution of all the problems that arose on the difficult and long path to SALT II. And for this our people and all progressive mankind expresses to L. I. Brezhnev sincere, heartfelt gratitude. [Stormy, loud and prolonged applause.]

Comrades! Life testifies that it is precisely in the crucible of labor that the steel of Komsomol characters is hardened and the new man is formed. V. I. Lenin, speaking of the role of practical activity for the revolutionary hardening of youth, compared it with the school of battle which young soldiers who have just entered the army go through in their first action.

Now the forward line of the Komsomol and youth is passing through shock sections of economic and cultural construction. As is noted in the greeting of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party published today, of importance to the Komsomol organization of the republic are the struggle for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress and increase

of the effectiveness of social production and of the quality of all work, looking after the coal industry, the sphere of servicing and other sectors of the national economy. The largest construction sites of the Tenth Five-Year Plan are shock Komsomol sites. The patriotic movement "Five Years of Efficiency and Quality--the Enthusiasm and Creativity of Youth" will find ever-greater expansion.

Standing a labor watch in honor of the Komsomol anniversary, about 4,000 Komsomol youth collectives, over 100,000 boys and girls of our republic, have fulfilled ahead of schedule the tasks of 4 years of the Five-Year Plan. Almost 1,500 young workers have accomplished personal five-year tasks.

Honor and glory to the young guards of the Five-Year Plan! [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Comrades! The Communist Party and the Soviet state are constantly concerned about elevation of the role of the Komsomol in a developed socialist society, in solving the tasks in the building of communism. The new USSR Constitution has reinforced and expanded the rights of Soviet youth, the Leninist Komsomol and the administration of state and social affairs.

As is emphasized in the resolution of the CC CPSU entitled "On the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work," intensification of the political, labor and moral hardening of boys and girls and the inculcation in them of a striving for knowledge, culture, occupational skill and a careful attitude toward public property must become the specific military business of each Komsomol organization.

The party supports in every possible way the labor enthusiasm of Komsomol members and youth, and encourages and develops their initiative, giving a high value to their contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and to the reinforcement of the economic and defensive power of our country. On the eve of the jubilee of the Ukrainian Komsomol the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded four city and rayon Komsomol organizations honorary certificates. Six enterprises, institutions and educational institutions were granted the name of Komsomol of the Ukraine. A large group of young workers, kolkhoz members, Komsomol members and Pioneer workers, servicemen and workers of culture and art were awarded honorary certificates and certificates of the presidium of the UkrSSR Supreme Soviet and honorary banners of the republic. Nine primary Komsomol organizations were also awarded honorary certificates and certificates of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the republic.

Permit me to cordially congratulate all those who have received awards and to wish them new outstanding achievements for the good of our Soviet country. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Comrades! It is a pleasure to inform you that the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party has adopted a resolution--for great services in mobilizing the youth of the republic in the accomplishment of tasks in the building of communism and in connection with its 60th anniversary, to award the Komsomol of the Ukraine the Memorial Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

My dear young friends, take this Red Banner as a symbol of our great revolution, as a symbol of the succession of generations of communists and Komsomol members. [Stormy applause.] Let the Red Banner with the image of the great Lenin inspire you to new exploits for the glory of our multinational socialist Motherland! [Loud and prolonged applause.]

We communists are firmly convinced that the Komsomol members and youth of the republic will always justify the high confidence of the party by giving their forces, knowledge and energy to the great cause of the building of a communist society in our country.

Glory to the Komsomol of the Ukraine--the militant detachment of the Komsomol! [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Here's to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the tested vanguard of the Soviet nation in the struggle for communism! [Stormy, loud and prolonged applause.]

2174

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CC AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM Article: "Mobilize All Forces for Unconditional Completion of Planned Targets. Joint Session of GCP CC and GSSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A joint session of the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers was held to hear a report by GSSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman and Republic Gosplan Chairman D. L. Kartvelishvili concerning the basic results of completion of the plan of economic and social development of the GSSR for January-May 1979, also by GCP CC Industrial-Transport Division Manager B. Z. Barsukov concerning a number of tasks with regard to improving the quality of goods produced.

Discussion of the reports was participated in by Abkhazkian Obkom First Secretary B. V. Adleyba, Adzharian Obkom First Secretary V. R. Papunidze, GSSR People's Control Committee Chairman O. V. Melkadze, GSSR Light Industry Minister G. P. Gamtsemlidze, Tbilisi Gruzsel'mash Plant Director T. K. Sturua, GSSR State Committee for Material-Technical Supply Chief A. I. Buadze, GSSR Minister of Internal Affairs G. I. Gvetadze, and Gruzglavnergo Administration Chief Yu. E. Chediya.

Also taking part were GCP CC Secretary D. I. Patiashvili and GSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Z. A. Pataridze.

The results of the joint session of the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers were summarized by CC CPSU Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze.

It was noted that the current, 1979 economic year holds a special place in resolving the tasks of further accelerating the economic and social development of the republic in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The purposeful and vigorous efforts being carried out by the GCP CC along these lines are yielding good results. The results of the work between January and May of the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan testify that the republic's workers have achieved substantial success in all vital spheres of the national economy. In that time, the republic's industry has produced 2.965 million rubles worth of goods--1.7 percent over the plan. Total above-plan production amounts to over 50 million rubles. The five-month sales plan was overfulfilled by 1.4 percent.

Substantial success has been achieved in raising the technical level and quality of the goods produced. Industrial enterprises have produced 105 million rubles worth of goods bearing the state Emblem of Quality--double the amount during the same period last year. The proportion of goods bearing the honored emblem came to 17.4 percent of gross output, whereas in the first five months of last year the indicator was only 9.3 percent.

Targets for 1979 on the production of goods bearing the Emblem of Quality are being successfully met by enterprises and associations of the ministries of light and food industry. Enterprises and organizations of these ministries as of 1 May were producing 1,165--67.7 percent--of the total number of production items of top quality category produced in the republic.

Labor productivity accounted for 80.9 percent of the total increase in output, versus 71.8 percent for the same period last year. Rates of labor productivity which were higher than the republic's average were achieved by enterprises included in the ministries of light, food, meat and dairy, and the local industry.

Session participants noted that agriculture plays a vital role in supplying the population with foodstuffs and the processing sectors with raw materials. Compared with last year, better conditions have been created for producing high yields of various farm crops, also for increasing the output of livestock products; hay and feed procurement operations are proceeding faster.

It was noted at the session, nevertheless, that there are still certain shortcomings in the activities of certain party and Soviet organizations and ministries with respect to further development of the republic's economy. Further boosting of industrial output is to a large extent being held back by inadequate efforts to seek out and utilize additional reserves for increasing production output, and by substantial shortcomings in compliance with plan, labor, and financial discipline. Compared with January-May 1978, 185 enterprises and associations--21.2 percent of the total--allowed a drop in production volumes. Estimates show that by maintaining the volume of production at last year's level this group of enterprises could produce an additional 78 million rubles of goods, and the growth rate throughout the republic would be 109.4 percent instead of 106.6.

It was pointed out that the necessity of strengthening plan discipline is dictated by the existence of a still considerable number of enterprises which are not meeting targets with respect to production volume and sales. For the accountability period the figures were: 48 (5.5 percent) in sales, 39 (4.5 percent) in gross output.

Substantial violations are occurring with regard to contract discipline. The republic's industry is failing to complete plan targets with respect to the production of a number of basic types of goods in physical terms--pig iron, coke, metal-cutting tools, synthetic ammonia, mineral fertilizers, cement, slate, cotton and wool fabrics, vegetable oil, and so on.

It was noted that instances of gross violation of state standards are observed in many enterprises. In many cases, such violations are systematic in character. According to the state inspectorate for standards, 210 checks conducted in the past five months revealed 136 instances of violations of standards--64.7 percent. There are still many complaints about certain types of goods. Losses due to substandard quality add up to more than one million rubles. The introduction of integrated systems of product quality control in many enterprises still has the character of a short-term campaign.

Participants in the joint session focused substantial attention on problems of further development of agriculture. They pointed out lags in spring field operations, procurement of farm goods, and feed production.

A number of rayons began to plant spring crops way too late. The planting of essential oil crops and soy is proceeding much too slowly.

There are many unresolved problems in the development of livestock farming. On the farms of a number of rayons we still observe a tendency to reduce the production of livestock products. Compared with last year, the production of livestock and poultry meat was reduced in 32 rayons, eggs in 20, and gross milk yields in 24. Reduced livestock herds and livestock production volumes have had an adverse effect on the completion of procurement plans.

The joint session set forth the task of working out measures, as soon as possible, based on profound, precise, and comprehensive evaluations, to ensure advancing and harmonious development of this vital sector. Participants noted that it is much more difficult to correct errors in agriculture than in other sectors. For this reason, it is essential to manifest more care and foresight.

Considerable discussion was devoted to problems of the further development of capital construction. Construction-installation work plans are still not being met. Since the start of the year, 25.7 million rubles of capital investments have been underassimilated, the introduction of fixed capital came to only 45 percent of last year's and 11 percent of the annual plan. A serious lag has developed in housing construction. The operational completion of housing space came to only 139,700 square meters--36.3 percent of the semester plan and 13 percent of the annual plan. This is 26 percent below the actual

completion of housing space in the corresponding period last year. Completion of the housing construction plan is especially unsatisfactory in Abkhazia, Adzharia, South Ossetia, and in the cities of Kutaisi and Gori.

The construction of a large number of projects that should have gone into operation long ago has not even been started. On some projects, the pace is completely unsatisfactory. These include, for example, new facilities of the Rustavi Chemical Plant, the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, the Tbilisi Worsted Wool Combine, the Gori Cotton Combine, the Cachiani Central Distribution Depot, the Kutaisi Refrigerator Facility, and the House of Creativity in Bobokvati. The construction of health care facilities is proceeding extremely slowly. Out of 12 that were to be completed and put into operation, not one has been, and 20 have not even been started. Year after year, capital investments in large amounts are not assimilated and are lost. A similar situation is observed in cultural and scientific projects.

Participants noted that shortcomings in the work of the supply organizations are not being eliminated fast enough, in particular the republic's Glavsnab. They pointed out the necessity of stepping up efforts to conserve fuel and electricity, to take immediate steps to prepare enterprises and housing and communal facilities for operation under winter conditions.

The struggle to complete plan targets and socialist obligations of the fourth year of the five-year plan is entering its critical phase, the participants noted; the success of the matter in all sections depends on the people, whose efforts are more effective if the level of leadership is high. For this reason, it is essential to perfect the means and techniques of indoctrination work, to ensure the influence of moral indoctrination on the practical implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CC CPSU and GCP CC plenums, the tasks set forth in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Participants in the joint GCP CC and GSSR Council of Ministers session expressed firm confidence that the republic's working people will eliminate existing shortcomings, analyze more profoundly the results of the first five months of the current year, and raise ever higher the banner of nationwide socialist competition for improving the effectiveness of production and work quality, for successfully implementing the annual plans and obligations, the targets of the five-year plan.

6894

(50: 1800)

REGIONAL

SCHOLAR DEFINES QUALITIES OF LEADERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by B. Lebedev, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences: "The Manager and the Collective"]

[Text] For a number of years I have been visiting the Kursk tractor spare parts plant imeni 50-Letiya SSSR. And each time I come I notice some changes. Conspicuously present are new shop buildings and patches of green plants with an array of designed stands. The enterprise is growing and it is acquiring all the amenities.

However, the principal changes here are not in the outward appearance. I recall the years when emergencies, rush jobs, violations of labor discipline, and turnover of personnel plagued the plant. Now its collective is working smoothly and rhythmically and for more than five years in a row it has won the challenge Red Banner of the ministry and the CC of the trade union.

When you talk to the workers about the reasons for these so beneficial changes, they invariably tell about the director of the plant, Mikhail Denisovich Ovcharenko. He took over an enterprise which was in trouble and was able to find the requisite "fulcrum" in the collective and to convince the people that the director's chair of the villages was occupied by a genuine manager; he proved this by bringing the plant into the ranks of the advanced ones.

The manager, the director of the plant, the sovkhos, the institute, the kolkhoz chairman, the shop chief, the foreman, the brigade leader . . . the key figure in any collective. Of course, each of us, wherever he may work, determines the success of the overall undertaking and carries his share of the responsibility for it. And yet the first and greatest demand is that made upon the manager; he has been given the major responsibility. The other people are subordinate to him according to the service they perform; he is empowered to channel their labor; the material and financial resources are entrusted to him--the share of the national property they represent is sometimes considerable. For the collective he is now not just a specialist

and an official but a kind of "standard"--in his labor, in his conduct, and in relation to the other people. What makes up his strength or determines his weakness?

The modern supervisor, it was indicated at the 25th CPSU Congress, must embody the qualities of party loyalty, thorough competence, and discipline in organic combination with initiative and a creative approach to the task at hand. At the same time, in any sector the supervisor must be actively aware of the pertinent social, political and educational aspects, must be sympathetic in his dealings with people and their problems, and must serve as an example in his work and everyday life. But how varied and complex is their adherence to these principles in their daily practice!

It is no secret to anyone that there are managers whose economic and technical problems overshadow the living person. Then this type of manager comes in for a surprise; somehow the plan is fulfilled and the people get bonuses but many leave the enterprise.

And regarding another director, chairman or administrator, you note that so much effort and time is expended for "nonproduction matters"--taking care of the workers' recreation, kindergartens, and club work--that it is as if production itself does not trouble him. But the work goes on there--the people perform their jobs with good morale, no one attempts to leave, and the collective is strong and harmonious.

"In evaluating the work of the supervisors and the administrative personnel we must take into account not only the indicators for fulfillment of the production plans but also the level of discipline, the moral and political climate in the collective, and the conditions of labor and life." We are reminded of this in the CC CPSU decree on "Improving the ideological, political and educational work."

Of course, there is not gainsaying the fact that any manager must first of all know the work he has been assigned to head. But it is characteristic of our times that today virtually all the supervisory personnel are fairly well trained professionally. And the emphasis is more and more on their ability to work with people and to understand people and the mainsprings of their behavior. That is, he must become for the workers' collective a truly respected and competent leader. And this kind of leadership is gained, in the words of Lenin, not by rank and position but by energy and ideological influence.

This influence achieves uninterrupted growth if the supervisor places strong reliance on the people of the party and Komsomol organizations and all the public aktiv. The party organization is also the nucleus which unites and guides the people and cements their interrelationships on foundations of principle.

The manager is daily confronted not only with dozens of problems but also dozens and hundreds of people. They all have individual characteristics, varying interests and at times conflicting points of view on a particular problem. Each individual has his ambitions, his moods, and his worries. And the manager must take all these characteristics into account, must "bring them into harmony," must somehow lend his support, and must somehow cope with them in decisive fashion.

How can he avoid mistakes, adopt the correct style and find the most effective solution? In the movie "Vse Ostayetsya Lyudyam [Everything is Left to the People]" Academician Dronov, replying to the question "What is the most important quality for a manager?," silently points to his heart. And this was not just a gesture. In the eyes of his subordinates the supervisor's emotional characteristics, his compassion, considerateness, and tact may have no less importance than, say, his organizational abilities. And these qualities are vital in determining the outcome of the assigned work.

We recall in this connection an interesting analysis made at one of the plants. The foreman and shop chief were asked to devote to a worker selected wholly arbitrarily a little more attention than to his work partner. They took an interest in his well-being and consulted with him on production matters. And the results exceeded all expectations. The shift production of this worker increased by 15 percent and he began to actively assist his comrades. The example he himself provided is significant. It proves that the more sympathetic we are in dealing with an individual and the more consideration we give to his opinion the more effectively and successfully his work progresses.

This concern for people does not always require any physical outlays. It sometimes entails only the ability to establish good morale in an individual and in the case of dissatisfaction to take notice of it, to dispense the necessary advice, and to lend support in some manner. We must not fail to mention also such marks of esteem as, for example, a good word or praise. Often they are no less important than an honorary degree or a monetary reward.

It is not just a matter of such a "trifle" as sincerity. Not to just make a show of concern and attentiveness but to truly be concerned and considerate; not just to humor some mood but to exercise skill in dealing with it; not to dispense generous but unfulfilled promises but to stand firmly by one's word and to make good on it--this is the ABC of the conduct of the supervisor in the collective.

It may be that the most important thing in the manager's relations with the collective is faith in people, the ability to trust them, and an understanding that the extent to which he is interested in the people is a determinative factor in the success of the undertaking. Respect for their opinions

and dignity is usually basic to the authority of the supervisor and the unity of the collective. I had occasion to meet a former chief engineer who assigned himself this task: at all costs, "shake up" the collective and eliminate indifference and complacency. This person is a specialist and an energetic individual who knows his business. But he did not win the support of many of his subordinates. Why? Because he was overcritical of them and he believed that he was the only one who worried about the problems of the plant and that the others were not likely to understand his ideas. So he tried to do everything himself.

Modesty, high standards not only for his subordinates but also for himself, exceptional self-sufficiency, pride, self-respect--under our conditions one cannot conceive of a genuine supervisor without these qualities. After all, no matter how significant his achievements, they were accomplished not only by him but primarily by the collective as a whole. Awareness of this enables the supervisor to be self-critical.

The demands made by the supervisor upon his subordinates and the members of the collective are accepted in the right spirit only when the demands are enforced equally against everyone. If, let us say, a punishment meted out to a particular worker stems from an antipathy toward this worker and if it entails an attempt to humiliate the individual or to take revenge for criticism and to keep old "grievances" alive, then it is not simply an immoral action on the part of the supervisor but also a demoralizing influence in the collective. Nothing is as poisonous to the moral and psychological atmosphere as injustice. Sociological investigations made in the brigades at one of the enterprises showed that the collectives which have developed good interrelationships with the manager and where the people are contented with the working conditions--these collectives achieve twice as much as the places where the conditions are considered simply normal.

A good climate in the collective is, to a considerable degree, determined by the personality of the manager. It is determined by his skill in winning the trust of the people, in instilling confidence in them, and in motivating them for achievement of the common goal. This is an irrefutable fact. But it is also irrefutable that the collective in turn actively influences the manager. This kind of influence is particularly noteworthy and necessary in the initial period when the manager first takes over the reins of the enterprise or institution. It is then that the collective should lend its support and then that the help should be firmly established and take "shape."

The collective can also correct the manager if he begins to work on his job with misguided ideas: "I am the one who knows everything better than all the rest." However well-trained and experienced the supervisor may be, he will get nowhere if he does not rely on the people, does not profit from the collective's opinions and experience, and does not consult with his subordinates. He only loses his "point of contact" with the collective and as a result the undertaking fails. And if the self-assertiveness borders on

rudeness and a passion for loudness then there is nothing to stand in the way of petty intrigues and complaining and inertia. The coarse threats can in no way be taken as evidence of high standards or exacting requirements. They only indicate a lack of culture. And the correct policy is that pursued in the organizations which spurn administrators of this type and sustain the honor and dignity of each individual. It must not be forgotten that any one of the members of the collective is subordinate only from the standpoint of service and is entitled to respectful and correct treatment. As Krasnyy Oktyabr' plant worker O. Zadonskiy wrote to PRAVDA, "Rudeness to one another is not to be condoned. You see, an abusive word always inflicts injury but a good word is curative."

It is hard to expect good relations with the collective when the manager accommodates himself to everyone's opinion, acts like one of those kind souls, and indulges the careless and undisciplined workers. Unprincipled "kindness" and familiarity, it should be said at once, sometimes even pleases someone in the collective and generates a distinctive kind of popularity for this "kindly person." But when the time comes to total the results of the work--and under these circumstances they are often not comforting--the attitude toward him changes and he is alleged to be easygoing and lacking in sufficient will-power. And let the collective not fail to take a stand and make it clear to the command" and from the manager's first steps let it not fail to make him aware of his inadequate standards and lack of will-power--then you will see the results and not be disappointed in them.

"The art of management," wrote V. I. Lenin, "is not innate in people but is the result of experience." Yes, skilled leaders of collectives are not born that way. The skills accrue only to those who constantly build their knowledge and refine their experience by dedicated special attention to a study of the social, moral and political aspects of management. The people whom the party has assigned to the job of heading up the various sectors of economic activity are, according to L. I. Brezhnev, expected to be tireless in improving the methods and mode of management. Justifying the faith of the party and the collectives is a matter of pride and honor for the manager of any link.

REGIONAL

ABKHAZIAN LANGUAGE READER RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Professors S. Chilaya and S. Dzhorbenadze, distinguished scientists, GSSR: "A Gem of the Spirit of a People. Thoughts on the Chrestomathy 'Abkhazian Literature', published by the Tbilisi State University Press"]

[Text] The main hearth of education in Georgia--the Tbilisi State University--has always played a key role in the noble matter of developing Abkhazian science and culture. Its walls have nurtured many famous Abkhazian writers, scholars, and public figures; many party and soviet officials of the autonomous republic have graduated from the university. The university was the first to institute a lecture course in Abkhazian language and literature.

A remarkable example of unstinting creative and personal friendship can be seen in the relations between the founder of Tbilisi University, Ivane Dzhavakhiashvili, and the classic figure in Abkhazian literature Dmitriy Gulia. The eminent Georgian scholar invited Abkhazia's National Poet, a man of unique talent, to work in the university and placed him in charge of the scientific study and research of the Abkhazian language and literature.

Since that time, this direction has become a tradition in Tbilisi University. An enormous contribution to its expansion and development has been made by Ivane Dzhavakhiashvili's students Academician S. Džanashiya and GSSR Academy of Sciences Academician A. Chikobava. Having founded a department and chair of Caucasian languages at Tbilisi State University, Academician A. Chikobava launched the study of the Ibero-Caucasian languages, in particular research into the Abkhazian language and literature, on a firm scientific basis.

Major contributions to this great patriotic and internationalist cause have been made by the head of the Chair of Caucasian Languages, Professor G. Rogava and Georgian Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member K. Lomtadze. Not surprisingly, one of the talented sons of the Abkhazian people, who graduated from this department and took charge of the Chair of History of Abkhazian Literature in the Sukhumi Pedagogical Institute--now the Abkhazian State University--Georgiy Gublia addressed the school with warm words in his poem "Farewell, University!"

It was Tbilisi State University, naturally enough, which created a documentary film concerning the classic of Abkhazian literature, people's poet Dmitriy Gulia. Now comes another proof of the unshakable brotherhood between the Abkhazian and Georgian peoples, between Abkhazian and Georgian science and culture--recently the Tbilisi State University published the first chrestomathy "Abkhazskaya literatura" [Abkhazian Literature], the initiator of which is the head of the Chair of History of Modern Georgian Literature, Professor P. Kekelidze. The collection contains the best works of Abkhazian prose and poetry.

The chrestomathy is in Georgian and is intended primarily for students of philology enrolled in the course of History of Abkhazian Literature. But the book's significance goes far beyond the bounds of a textbook. It is a significant literary event. The chrestomathy presents all the best that has been created by the people's spiritual culture. Brilliantly and impressively, talented artistic images depict the creative labor of the people, the life of an era, the destinies of a people.

It is customary--and this has a profound logic when setting forth to trace the historic path of a particular nation--to turn primarily to literary monuments and works of art. In czarist Russia, none of the languages of peoples forming part of it possessed the extensive rights that have been conferred in the Soviet era. It is no secret that many of them did not even have a written form. The use of a language as a nation's powerful spiritual tool was forbidden.

Under Soviet rule, the languages and cultures of all peoples that were included in czarist Russia have been elevated. The experience of cultural development in the fraternal republics has fully confirmed the historical correctness of the Marxist formulation of culture--national in form and socialist in content.

The Abkhazian language and literature have experienced a rebirth. These days it is impossible to set up a full-fledged course in the history of Soviet literature without including Dmitriy Gulia, Bagrat Shinkuba, Ivan Papaskiri, Ivan Tarba, and other Abkhazian writers. The best examples of Abkhazian literature have been translated into Russian and many other languages of the peoples of the USSR as well as foreign languages. But Abkhazian literature, naturally enough, has been translated most extensively into Georgian.

Until recently, nevertheless, the lack of a chrestomathy of Abkhazian literature was a serious gap. This gap is now completely filled by the work published by the Tbilisi State University. Enormous work was done by the compilers of the chrestomathy: Kh. Bgazhba, G. Gublia, B. Gurgulia, I. Yevgenidze, S. Zukhba, P. Kekelidze, V. Minashvili, Sh. Salakaya, and O. Churgulia.

Over the past 68 years, Abkhazian literature has striven to depict fully the difficult and bright path traversed by the people in its social development.

Its main theme is the new man, free of private ownership and the selfish interests which oppress the soul. Through him, Abkhazian writers have succeeded in showing their people yesterday and today: the social and national oppression before the revolution, today's socialist way of life, the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, moral purity, heroic labor, bravery and valor for the sake of the Homeland during the country's difficult years, depicting traditions and culture in broad strokes.

In examining the works represented in the chrestomathy, one gets a convincing sense of the unshakable unity and brotherhood which so closely link the Georgian and Abkhazian peoples. We have grown under the same sky, drunk the same spring water, together defended our national heritage. We are not merely brothers but brothers in spirit, in blood. This sense has come to our aid more than once. It has long been a frequent custom for Georgians to be nurtured and brought up among Abkhazians, and vice versa. One of the literary documents confirming this idea by creative means is Akakiy Tsereteli's poem "Nastavnik" [The Mentor]. It was first translated into Abkhazian by Dmitriy Gulia.

The artistic confirmation of the friendship and brotherhood of the Georgians and Abkhazians is abundantly represented in the chrestomathy, whose editorial board includes G. Abashidze, O. Bakanidze, I. Tarba, P. Kekelidze (editor in chief). Instructive in this regard is Aleksey Dzhonua's poem "Abkhazian Song About Tbilisi."

The chrestomathy opens with the verses and poem of Dmitriy Gulia "My Hearth" and his novel "Kamachich." Dmitriy Gulia is the pride of the Abkhazian nation. The history of the literary arts abounds with creative people whose activities are linked to the creation or restoration of national literature, the beginning of a new era. These are the writers who are closest to the people, to the people's interests. Such writers include popular Abkhazian poet Dmitriy Gulia. There is no sphere of Abkhazian culture in which he has not invested his huge talent. He is the founder of Abkhazian literature and the Abkhazian literary language; his creativity has nurtured whole generations of Abkhazian writers. He has tended the growth of this fruitful garden with the care of a dedicated gardener and watched over every young beginning talent.

Over the years, Abkhazian literature has grown and become strong. More and more new names have appeared. A powerful family has formed, the representatives of which worthily adorn today's great national literature. The father of this glorious family is Dmitriy Gulia. The genres covered by his creativity are extremely varied. From his pen have flowed lyric verses, long poems, stories, plays, articles on ethnography, historical essays, and so on.

The chrestomathy presents all generations of Abkhazian literary creativity in chronological order. Following Dmitriy Gulia, a worthy place is assigned to Samson Charba. He took part along with Dmitriy Gulia in the development of the Abkhazian alphabet. He made a priceless contribution to the development and refinement of the Abkhazian literary language. Four of his stories appear in the chrestomathy. Just as interesting are the works of I. Kogonia,

M. Lakerbay, D. Darsalia, M. Khashba, I. Papaskiri, L. Kvitsinia, L. Labakhua, Sh. Tsvizhba, K. Agumaa, B. Shinkuba, I. Tarba, Ch. Dzhonua, A. Dzhonua, A. Lasuria, K. Chachkhalia, K. Lomia, G. Gutlia, A. Gogua, Nelli Tarba, V. Ankvab, A. Dzhenia, Sh. Chkadua, Sh. Adzhindzhal, M. Lasuria, D. Akhuba, N. Kvitsinia, and B. Gurgulia.

These magnificent masters have been translated by outstanding Georgian writers S. Chikovani, I. Abashidze, R. Gvetadze, K. Kaladze, R. Margiani, Kh. Berulava, M. Machavariani, Sh. Nishnianidze, O. Chelidze, M. Potskhishvili, G. Kachakhidze, A. Getsadze, M. Asatiani, B. Keshelava, L. Sulaberidze, A. Shengelia, T. Dzhangulashvili, Sh. Akobiya, O. Kuprava, V. Gorgadze, Sh. Amisulashvili, M. Kakhidze, Z. Bolkvadze, O. Shalamberidze, L. Mrelashvili, B. Kharanauli, Sh. Lomsadze, E. Kvitaishvili, N. Chachava, Kh. Gagua, V. Gorganeli, K. Chilashvili, I. Kemertelidze, M. Gvasaliya, S. Demurkhanashvili, and G. Dzheladze. In short, all generations of Georgian writers and poets have taken part in this great and noble work.

Overall, the scientific and literary community have been given an outstanding chrestomathy of Abkhazian literature in Georgian. This success is shared not only by masters of Abkhazian literature but also the translators, who have managed meticulously to convey to the Georgian reader the music and rhythm of Abkhazian poetry, the unique style of Abkhazian prose, also the compilers of the work and its editorial board. It is a great and noble work.

6854

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

FORMER GEORGIAN METROPOLITAN CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 4

[Article by K. Amaglobeli: "Embezzler in a Cassock. Postscript To a Court Trial"]

[Text] "I enter into Thy house, I bow to Thy holy temple." Loudly he enunciated these words chiseled above the doors of Sioni Cathedral. Many took this gimmick as a sign of his religious nature. With it he immediately attracted the attention of the clergy and the faithful. And then when the would-be student was expelled from the university for failing grades, some tender-hearted Holy Father steered him to the seminary.

They petitioned and got him a place...But in one month, for violation of general regulations, they suggested that he leave the institution.

One would think that this would mark the end of the religious career of Bidzina Keratishvili, however...

...However, he was appointed Patriarchate Secretary. On 14 December 1971, Keratishvili became a monk, taking the name Gayoz. Three days after that he was elevated to the office of deacon, and then to priest. One year after he became a monk, by decision of the Holy Synod, he was ordained bishop and appointed to the administration of the Tsilkani Eparchy. Taking advantage of the grave illness of Ephrem II, Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia, Keratishvili got his hands on the administration of the Georgian Church.

After David V, Metropolitan of Urnisi, was elected Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia, Bidzina Titikoyevich Keratishvili acquired the title Metropolitan of Urnisi, appointed to administer the Svetitskhoveli Cathedral, and appointed rector of the seminary--the same one from which this half-baked historian had once been expelled for reprehensible behavior.

The suspiciously rapid rise of Bidzina Keratishvili up the ladder of the church hierarchy is puzzling. At the age of thirty he already occupied one of the highest offices in the Georgian Church--Metropolitan of Urnisi.

What could be the reason: his education? No way, answer both the university and the Mtskheta Seminary. His piety, then, perhaps? Quite possible. He followed the same path as those "holy" fathers in cassocks who, covering themselves with the name of God, did not hesitate at fraud, betrayal, or robbery. Like them, Bidzina Keratishvili shamelessly robbed the temples, stole icons--rare samples of ancient culture and precious stones--and traded them on the black market.

'But suddenly there came a judge, and the affairs of each were unmasked." In just this way was unmasked the true purpose of Bidzina Titikoyevich Keratishvili's entry into the Sioni Cathedral. Officials of the MVD caught the swindler red-handed at a jewelry-buyer's place. Keratishvili, having weighed out three emeralds (valued by the state at 17,950 rubles), was about to sell them to one Georgiy Mnatsakanovich Topchyan.

How did he get these emeralds?

The GSSR Constitution emphasizes that the republic's citizens have the right to enjoy all achievements of culture. At the same time, they have the duty and the obligation to safeguard historic monuments and other cultural valuables. Here's how Keratishvili "enjoyed" his rights: from the Georgian Patriarchate, from the Sioni and Svetitskhoveli cathedrals, from St George's Church in Kvashveti, from the Shiomgvi and Samtavro convents, and the Mtskheta Seminary he had stolen treasures representing enormous historical and cultural value. Among the plunder was the Tikhva Madonna Icon, adorned with emeralds, rubies, diamonds, and pearls. It was the emeralds from this icon that Keratishvili intended to sell. In addition, the following icons were recognized and determined to be stolen: the St Nicholas painted icon, an ivory madonna, cypress wood icons of the Savior and the Ascension of Elijah the Prophet, with pictures of St Dodo, St Bidzina, and St Ketevan, silver and gold-leaf icons of Jesus and an image of the Iberian Madonna; panagias--gold, ivory, decorated with alexandrites, mother-of-pearl on a mother-of-pearl chain; silver crosses studded with precious stones with a picture of the madonna and holy relics, a gold cross attached to a skull-cap, studded with pearls; a high priest's staff, 264 church and other books from the library donated by Catholicos Kalistrate Tsintsadze, a silver and gold incense burner, and so on.

Here we must be very precise. What Keratishvili was stealing were objects of cultish religious significance. Yet the talent of the great masters of the past invested in them, embodied in works of the creative genius of the people, and the historic events to which they were mute witness, made these works of art truly priceless treasures of our culture. It was not church property that Keratishvili was stealing in misappropriating the 75 unique items but the people's treasure. He was not robbing some church--he was robbing all of us, owners of the masterpieces of Georgian art, safeguarded for us by our forefathers for centuries.

Some 16 volumes of criminal proceedings contain documents testifying to the "Acts" of Keratishvili. Although during the trial he attempted to hide the truth with his characteristic hypocrisy, the testimony of both lay and church persons and confrontations helped to reveal the gravity of the crime he had committed. Witnesses testified to Keratishvili's guilt when he declared, barefaced, that particular treasures had been given to him as gifts by the late Ephrem II, David V, and other persons. He didn't even blink an eye when one of the church officials asked him accusingly:

"But didn't you know that Ephrem II lost that cross, grieved sorely, and even cursed the thief?"

"I found it on the floor in the patriarchate after the death of Ephrem II. David V witnessed this incident, and he told me: 'You found it, let it be yours.'"

In just the same way, apparently, he was "given" the silver incense burner from the Kvashveti Church--a magnificent example of Georgian gold working. It seems incredible, but if we believe him he found this icon, valued at 3,000 rubles, in a heap of trash.

Yes, the Pharisee and ignoramus entered the temple and betrayed his country and his people. His piety was all for show, and his cassock was a sheep's skin hiding a vicious wolf.

In one of the volumes of the criminal trial we read: "...Metropolitan Gayoz abused his church office and position...He had a bad reputation in the hierarchy. He was not considered a positive influence in the church. People were frankly puzzled as to why Patriarch Ephrem II elevated him to the rank of bishop and David V ordained him Metropolitan. In addition, Metropolitan Gayoz fomented intrigue among the clergy and attempted to lead the Georgian Apostolic Church for his personal interests."

And for a number of years, this man, under the cloak of his cassock, in the guise of a servant of the church, deceived many naive young people who had strayed from the path. And this hand, which had defiled the people's shrine, was fervently kissed by the worshippers as, bewitched, they blindly gazed on this thieving priest, genuflected before this criminal in a cassock, opened up their hearts to a man who had treacherously betrayed not only them but also Georgia's history, her past, present, and future.

But let us not think it is necessary to demonstrate the true value of the teachings of Keratishvili and his ilk. "Thou shalt not steal," he admonished those hypnotized by the opium of religion. "Thou shalt not steal," he warned each worshipper, threatening them with God's wrath if they violated this gospel commandment. But he himself was not affected by this commandment, and he acted in just the opposite manner.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor," he intoned in the temple, while robbing his own neighbor.

These people today, of course, are aware of whom they trusted and who this "anointed of God" on earth really was.

Keratishvili was unmasked by his own black deeds. And many believers had their eyes opened. Now, very likely, they will sincerely repent of their errors and in the future, let us hope, they will take a more critical attitude toward events and find the correct path in life.

The Board of the Tbilisi City Court, A. Aladashvili presiding, with the participation of people's jury members G. Berdzenishvili and M. Gamtsemlidze, prosecutor N. Ambokadze, public prosecutor and Tskhumi and Abkhazian Archbishop Nikoloz Makharadze, and attorney V. Veliashvili, in the presence of the court secretary I. Iluridze, reviewed Keratishvili's criminal case and sentenced him to 15 years incarceration and confiscation of property. Of goods totalling 288,721 rubles found in Keratishvili's apartment, objects valued at 100,045 rubles were recognized as belonging to the church and were returned to it; the rest of the items, which according to expert opinion were of museum and national-historical significance, were turned over to the Georgian State Museum. Ancient, rare manuscripts found in Keratishvili's apartment were turned over to the GSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Manuscripts imeni K. Kekelidze. The 264 church books from the library of Catholicos-Patriarch Kalistrate Tsintsadze were returned to the Patriarchate, while the rest were turned over to the Republic Library imeni K. Marks. Keratishvili's private Gaz-24 car was confiscated.

The court handed down several separate decisions. One of them notes that the property of Georgia's orthodox churches, most of which represents works of art and is of great cultural and historical value, is not being safeguarded at all.

Even though the churches have executive bodies whose representatives, in collaboration with the rayon executive committee commissions to aid religious congregations, are responsible for keeping track of and safeguarding church property, they frequently behave very irresponsibly with regard to this important task, so that as a result, over many years, considerable material and cultural valuables have been embezzled from various churches. Here, as well as in the Patriarchate, the churches, and the monasteries, in effect no inventory journals nor precise records of treasures are kept.

The separate decision also notes that some officials of the executive committees of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies are extremely lax in this important matter.

Through their lack of supervision, officials of the apparatus of the Plenipotentiary Council for Religious Affairs For the Georgian SSR under the USSR Council of Ministers also abetted the embezzlement of church and monastery property at various times.

The Criminal Proceedings Board of the GSSR Supreme Soviet, I. Zhordaniya presiding, with participation by board members I. Gogilashvili and O. Gvelesiani, assistant republic prosecutor M. Dolidze and attorney V. Veliashvili, having reviewed Keratishvili's appeal, left the Tbilisi City Court's sentence in force, without changes.

Yes, according to the Soviet Constitution the church is separated from the state, but the same constitution prescribes legal norms before which both lay persons and the clergy are equal. Regardless, making no exceptions for anyone, Soviet law severely punishes anyone who dares to steal the nation's wealth, the historical and cultural shrines of the people.

The robber and pharisee got what he deserved. What can you do--this time not even "Almighty Lord God" could help the Metropolitan.

Render unto Caesar...

1984

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REGIONAL

ABKHAZIAN FIRST SECRETARY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Program of Construction"]

[Text] One year has passed since the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree "Measures To Further Develop The Economy and Culture of the Abkhazian ASSR."

This historic document, said GCP CC Buro Candidate Member and Abkhazian Obkom First Secretary B. V. Adleyba in conversation with GruzINFORM's correspondent, has become a day-by-day working program for the workers of the autonomous republic, a program of construction. They are responding with specific deeds to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government concerning the development of our land's multifaceted economy. It is a decree which reflects the aspirations of the Abkhazian people and all the working people of the multinational republic, a decree which is also directed toward successful accomplishment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The importance and complexity of the upcoming work has required precise coordination, improved party management of the development of our economy and culture. The tasks of the autonomous republic's party, soviet, and economic bodies and social organizations relating to the implementation of the decree were discussed at the 15th (1978) Plenum of the obkom, which adopted a long-range plan of basic organizational and mass-political measures.

Republic, city, and rayon headquarters were set up to exercise day-by-day control over implementation of the decree.

The GCP and the republic's government are providing substantial practical aid to Abkhazia's party and soviet bodies in organizing implementation of the stipulated program. For supervision of the whole complex of work, the GCP CC has set up a staff to discuss progress in the implementation of the decree of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GCP CC concerning the Abkhazskaya ASSR every month at its meetings in Sukhumi.

Since the party and the government adopted the decree, many practical measures have been implemented. In particular, plans for Abkhazia's economic and cultural development for this year have been drawn up on the basis of the requirements deriving from this vital historic document. Plans call for expanding the production area of the Sukhumpribor Plant, and other plans call for the development of industry in Tkvarcheli, the city of miners and power engineers.

Measures are being implemented to further develop the autonomous republic's tea industry. Existing enterprises are also being expanded and rebuilt, and new factories are now under construction.

The USSR Ministry of Fishing Industry and Gruzrybprom have resolved positively the question of reequipping Abkhazia's fish processing enterprises. Measures are being undertaken to improve the quality of products produced in Abkhazia's enterprises and the production of new types of goods.

The problem of improving the organization of passenger and freight transport by all types of transport is being resolved positively.

For purposes of further agricultural development, technical-economic substantiation has been worked out for the construction of 54 hectares of combined combines in the village of Kindgi (Ochamchirskiy Rayon), based on thermal waters. Construction is underway in the area on a poultry plant with a capacity of eight million broilers per year.

Now organized and in operation is the Abkhazian State University imeni I. M. Gori'kiy; television programs are being broadcast in Abkhazian, and a Television and Radio Building is planned for construction in Sukhumi. A Press Building is now under construction. It has been decided to build a multi-profile hospital complex accommodating 1,000, the planning of which is currently underway. Soon to be selected is a competitive plan for a new building to house the Abkhazian Museum.

Effective measures have been taken to strengthen and expand the material-technical base for spheres of culture, health care, education, housing construction, environmental protection, urban planning and beautification, and so on.

Now journals are being published in Abkhazian: ISKUSTVO ABKHAZII and "KOLA I ZHIZN'". An important event in the republic's cultural life is the creation of two independent dramatic theaters in Sukhumi--an Abkhazian and a Georgian theater. The Sharatyn Dance Ensemble has been elevated to national status.

Substantial changes are taking place every day in all spheres of the life of the autonomous republic. And on the background of these accomplishments we cannot tolerate occasional lags in the completion of state targets and

measures deriving from the party's and government's decree. The obkom is undertaking measures designed to raise the level of ideological and organizational work in light of the requirements of the recent CC CPSU decree and ensure the resolution of the task of the autonomous republic's social-economic development.

6854

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

IDEOLOGICAL WORK SUBJECT OF LENINGRAD PARTY SECRETARYS' CONFERENCE

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Smol'nyy there was a conference of city and rayon party committee secretaries. The activity of party organizations in fulfilling the CC CPSU decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Indoctrination," the instructions and recommendations of General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. I. Brezhnev, and the 29 May 1979 decree of party obkom plenum, was examined.

It was noted that there have been plenums of CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, party meetings have been held in labor collectives, at which communists have determined practical measures for further improving ideological work, for increasing its effectiveness and quality, for deepening the complex approach to the entire indoctrination process. Audiences have studied the party's program document at special lessons within the system of party education. A great deal of work on its propaganda has been carried out at enterprises, construction sites, in organizations and sovkhoses by lecturers, scientists and activists from literature and art.

It was emphasized that the reorganization in ideological work, at which the CC CPSU decree is aimed, must be carried out taking into consideration accumulated experience, on a scientific basis. It is necessary to impart to propaganda efficiency and concreteness, an aggressive character, to structure it in close connection with life, with economic and political tasks.

At the conference there was a speech on improving ideological support for the further development of industrial and agricultural production, for the unconditional fulfillment of planned tasks and socialist obligations for the present year and for the five-year plan as a whole.

Tasks for improving lecture propaganda and oral political agitation on questions of the state's foreign political activity were discussed.

Secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom V. G. Zakharov and Secretary of the Leningrad Party Gorkom I. I. Zhdanov, gave speeches at the conference.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

UZBEK WORKERS TREK TO NOVGORODSKAYA OBLAST

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Feb 79 p 4

[Article by V. Chernyayev, TASS correspondent: "The Heroic Deed of the Second Virgin Land"]

[Text] The heroic deeds of the Kazakhstan virgin land continues in the Nonchernozem Zone. In Novgorodskaya Oblast the heroes are the chiefs of the local farmers--the specialists of the "Uznovgorodstroy" trust of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Uzbek SSR. They have already turned over to kolkhozes and sovkhoses 28,000 hectares of drained, irrigated and cultivated land. A large portion of the area is sown with grain and feed crops. Like the people of the virgin land of the 1950's, they also started from nothing.

In January of 1975, the first trainload of land reclaimers arrived at the station of Utorgosh from Uzbekistan. A young engineer, V. Mimindiminov, who had been made chief of the first specialized mobile mechanized column, along with the workers unloaded onto the snow-covered platform machinery equipment and building materials. Then he formed work brigades and links, and assigned them equipment. In the hard frost, unfamiliar to the Southerners, they dug the foundations under the living quarters and production projects. Mimindiminov is now the head of SPMK [expansion unknown] "Tashkent-1," whose workforce has already accomplished much. Four years ago along the 15-kilometer length of the Pskov highway, connecting the regional center Shimsk and the village of Medved, there stood a marshy forest. Now an almost 2-kilometer long strip on both sides of the road has been turned into a fertile cornfield. The preparation of a large tract of land for the industrial extraction of peat is being completed. On the outskirts of Shimsk a settlement of land reclaimers has grown up.

From the days of the first disembarkation 22,400 square meters of living space has been made available. Uzbek specialists have put down roots in the Novgorod earth. It has become home to them, because they have put part of their souls into it, they have felt themselves to be participants in the transformation of the Nonchernozem Zone and this has given rise to new exploits of labor. Last November the leader of the drainage brigade, Victor

Resler, was the first in the "Uznovgorodstroy" to complete his five-year plan goal, by laying 250 kilometers of closed drainage. The quality of the work is good and excellent. The first brigade has pledged to complete, by 31 December 1980 yet another five-year plan goal. Machine operators Ivan Ivanov, Tursunpulat Rasulov, Ibragim Turdyev, Evgeniy Trusov and many others have worked excellently.

In this year--says the head engineer of the "Uznovgorodstroy" trust, V. Alimzhanov, we will give to the economy 15,000 hectares of land, we will build 10,000 square meters of living space. By the end of the five-year plan we will turn tens of thousands of hectares into fertile land. A great contribution toward the transformation of this area will be made by the creation of two dairy-vegetable sovkhoses--"Tashkentskiy" and "Druzhba," the building of which is proceeding at full speed. However, in order to handle our program we need specialists, excavator, bulldozer and tractor operators, drivers, builders, workers for the drainage brigades. We hope that the young people of Uzbekistan and the other republics will respond to the call for Komsomol to continue the heroic deed of the virgin land. I am sure that, for those who come to us the Novgorod land will become home as it has become home for many who came here 4 years ago.

9285

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

PRE-SCHOOLS TO AID IMPROVEMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Frunze SOVETSKAKA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "Improving the Pre-School Education of Children"]

[Text] In the national educational system the pre-school education of children has a special role. In many respects the work of pre-school institutions determines the results of the activity of the schools of other educational institutions, and the whole system of personnel training for the national economy. Questions about the further improvement of the system of pre-school education are especially important in light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the further improvement of ideological political-educational work." The pre-school education of the children of rural laborers has taken on growing significance in recent years. The development of a network of rural pre-school institutions and the improvement of their operation is a very important factor in the improvement of the whole educational operation in the villages.

On 12 June in Frunze an All-Union Conference was convened. It was dedicated to the further development of public pre-school education of children in the kolkhozes. Representatives of all the sister republics, officials of a number of national ministries and departments, and scholars and pedagogues took part in the conference.

The conference opened with an address by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, K. N. Kulmatov.

Reports were given by the deputy minister of education of the USSR, M. I. Zhuravlev; the deputy minister of education of the Kirgiz SSR, M. Abdykulov; the deputy minister of agriculture of the Kirgiz SSR, T. D. Orozbayev; the director of the scientific research institute for the hygiene of children and adolescents of the Ministry of Health of the USSR, G. N. Serdyukovskaya; the deputy head of the Main Administration for Kolkhoz affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, N. E. Schumilin; the deputy minister of health of the Kirgiz SSR, N. I. Derevlyanikina and others. Participants in the work of the conference were the first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, T. U. Usubaliyev; the second secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, K. E. Fornichenko; and the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kirgiz SSR, S. Begmatova.

REGIONAL

KIRGIZ PARTY AKTIV ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Frunze SOVetskaya Kirgiziya in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1

/Information report: Conference of the Aktiv of the Republic Party Organization"/

/Text/ On the 4th of June a conference of the aktiv of the republic party organization was held in Frunze.

Invited to the conference were members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party; the first secretaries of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party; those who are in charge of questions on ideological work; ministers and chairmen of the state committees in the republic; the leaders of the creative unions; editors of republic, oblast and rayon newspapers; the secretaries of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Komsomol; supervisory workers in the middle and higher learning institutions; secretaries of the primary party organizations of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, institutions of learning; lecturers, propagandists, political information specialists, scientists, figures in letters and the arts; and officials on the staff of the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Kirgiz SSR.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the conference selected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The conference of the party aktiv discussed the question, "On the Tasks for Fulfilling the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work'."

Presenting the report was First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party (CPKi), T. U. Usubaliyev.

Taking part in the discussions of the report were: Comrades T. Kh. Koshoyev, first secretary of the Oshskiy party obkom; A. M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Issyk-Kulskiy party obkom; K. M. Moldobayev, first secretary of the Frunze party gorkom; V. A. Opalayev, chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Lenin in the

Alamedinskiy Rayon; E. Abakirov, chairman of the Council of Trade Unions, Kirgiz SSR (KisSR); I. A. Dolgopolov, second secretary of the Narynskiy party obkom; N.N. Degtyareva, propagandist and chief engineer of the "40th Anniversary of the October Revolution" garment factory in Frunze; V. P. Klyuger, secretary of the party committee at the "Trud" colkhoz in the Kantskiy Rayon; A. Altmyshbayev, chairman of the board of the "Znaniye" Society of the KisSR; T. Askarov, first secretary of the board of the KisSR Union of Writers; Dzh. Tursunov, editor of the republic newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN; A. Tonkonbayev, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, KisSR; T. Aytbayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Kirgiziya; and A. K. Gabidulin, KisSR Minister of Internal Affairs.

The conference of the aktiv of the republic party organization adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

The participants at the conference certified that communists and all the workers of the republic will direct their efforts, experience and knowledge to the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks allocated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

9006

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KIRGIZIA'S USUBALIYEV DELIVERS REPORT

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Jun 79 pp 1-3

[Report of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPKi, Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, "To Increase to the Utmost the Level and the Effectiveness of Ideological and Political-Educational Work"]

/Exerpts/ "The communists of our republic's party organizations, just as the entire Leninist party and our entire ideological aktiv," says Comrade Usubaliyev, "Greeted with great enthusiasm the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work.' This important national party document expresses the new attention and concern of the Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally, in the development and strengthening of the spiritual potential of a developed socialist society, and in improving all ideological and political-educational work."

Comrade Usubaliyev further stated that, "Our socialist society is a society of highly-organized people; work-loving people, devoted to the ideology of communism; morally upright people, who honor deeply and uphold the laws of the socialist commonwealth. But, to our great misfortune, there are often among us the ugly vestiges of the past, which are harmful to socialism, such as greed and corruption; protectionism; the striving to take away more from society, while contributing nothing to it; mismanagement and wastefulness; drunkenness and holliganism; bureaucratism and a callous attitude toward the people. We cannot ignore these vestiges of the past, because their bearers darken the lives of the Soviet people and cause moral and material harm to society."

"A great evil, which we must fight decisively and mercilessly, is corruption. Bribe-takers, as a rule, extort the 'compensation' for their illegal activities. Here are several examples. Investigators from the Issyk-Atinskiy regional department of internal affairs Nogoybayev and Mameza, while investigating an affair in which citizen Shive was accused of causing an accident, promised him to help put an end to the criminal case, having received from

him for this a bribe in the amount of 2,120 rubles. Of course, criminal proceedings were brought against the bribe-takers. Criminal proceedings were also instituted against an instructor at the Dzhalal-Abadskiy veterinary training college, Tabaldiyev, who for his 'cooperation' in entering college student Bakasov in a correspondence course, took 200 rubles and a sheep from him.

"The head of the warehouse of the Talasskiy city trade office, Osipova, upon handing over the warehouse to another person, being aware of shortages of valuable equipment, approached the inspector of the local office of internal affairs, Borombayev, to help her to conceal the shortage, promising him 1,000 rubles for it. On that very day she sent Borombaev a parcel of money. Comrade Borombayev, an honest man, could not reconcile himself to this criminal act, and filed for an indictment. Criminal proceedings were brought against Osipova for bribery.

"And we could cite other examples as well. What is surprising, however, is why our press does not write about bribers and bribe-takers, why television does not speak of them, why their names are not given out, and why it is not reported what kind of proceedings are instituted against them? And why are facts of this nature not discussed in the workers' collectives?

"Bribe-taking and bribery are shameful vestiges of the past, which diminish the worthiness of Soviet man; an uncompromising and merciless struggle must be waged with these.

"It is also fitting to speak of the fact that certain workers in the sphere of services carry out their duties in an immoral manner. It is imperative that the state of political-educational work in the system of health care, public housing, and domestic services be thoroughly examined in the very near future.

"In recent years a great work has been accomplished on strengthening the public order. Key positions for maintaining public order have been established and are operating, and the role and responsibilities of the workers' collectives have been increased in the struggle with drunkards and hooligans. And other measures are being implemented as well. All of this speaks well of the ethical climate in the workers' collectives.

"At the same time the struggle with criminality is not being carried out effectively and efficiently everywhere. As a result, incidents of hooliganism, drunkenness and other violations of public order are not diminishing. Analysis shows that one-fourth of all crimes are committed by persons who are not engaged in socially-useful work, and every other crime by persons in a drunken condition. An increase in crime is noted in the Oshskaya and Issyk-Kulskaya

Oblasts, in the city of Frunze, and in the Keminskiy, Tallaskiy and Issyk-Atinskiy Rayons. The struggle with drunkenness is being waged poorly in the Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast, in the city of Takman and in the Kalininskiy, Sokulukskiy, Chuyskiy and other rayons.

"We cannot but be disturbed by the fact that in the republic there has been no decrease in the so-called domestic crimes, which are characterized by their particular brutality and cynicism.

"We must bring all of the workers' collectives into the battle with violations of the public order. Not a single instance of violation of the public order must escape judgement. When determining the winners in socialist competition, we must consider the ethical and moral condition of the worker's collective right along with its successes in production.

"We must realize that the negative phenomena in the ethical and moral order are dangerous and harmful not only in and of themselves, inasmuch as they are incompatible with the socialist way of life, they also hinder the building of the new society. But our ideological enemies are counting on these phenomena and are conducting concentrated anti-soviet, anti-communist propaganda. With all their might and resources, with every kind of ideological diversion, our enemies are striving to slander the socialist way of life; to contrast the norms of the socialist commonwealth with the mores and customs of the bourgeois society; to introduce to the milieu of the Soviet people individualism, apolitical and non-ideological attitudes, and the striving for personal wealth; and to revive nationalistic and religious prejudices. Our enemies are trying in every way to bewilder a certain part of the Soviet people, especially those who are not completely developed politically, who have not yet passed through the school of life, work, and the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism.

"Our duty, as emphasized in the decree of the CC CPSU, is to contrast the subversive political and ideological activities of the class enemy and his wicked, evil slander of socialism, with the steadfast cohesion and the mighty ideological unity of our ranks; the profound conviction and political vigilance of each of our workers and his readiness to defend the Motherland and the revolutionary gains of socialism.

"It is imperative to use all means, forms and methods with the greatest decisiveness to expose the imperialistic advocates of 'cold war,' and the straining of international tensions and the arms race, which threatens to bring the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. It is fitting to expose more deeply and intelligibly the anti-people, anti-human essence of modern capitalism, the predatory character of the policy of neocolonialism, and the true aspect of the hypocritical defenders of 'rights' and 'freedom'.

"We must be especially vigilant toward the frenzied, ignoble subversive activities of the Beijing rulers. We must be persistent in exposing their hegemonistic, great-power course.

"The core of ideological and political-educational work," the speaker goes on, "was and is the formation in the Soviet people of a scientific world-view; whole-hearted devotion to party business and to the ideals of communism; love for the socialist Motherland, and proletarian internationalism.

"The decisive role in this matter is played by the system of party training: the economic education, Komsomol political education, and massive forms of propaganda.

"As the results of the past school year show, a great deal of beneficial experience has been accumulated in the system of economic education. But at the very same time there are also serious deficiencies. In a number of places, the system of political and economic education has not yet become a mass form of training. In the Leninpol'skiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, Talasskiy, Keminskiy and Kirovskiy Rayons and in the Issyk-Kulskaya and Narynskaya Oblasts, its scope amounts to 60-70 percent. In the Suzakskiy Rayon, in all, only nine percent of the workers in the sphere of material production have been given economic training.

"But the main shortcoming is still the low ideological-political level of the studies and their low level of effectiveness, their relationship to life.

"The CPSU Central Committee has assigned to the system of party training important new tasks in economic education, Komsomol political education and mass forms of propaganda.

"They must ensure that the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, V.I. Lenin, the History of the CPSU, the documents of the 23rd, 24th and 25th party congresses, the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and other leaders of the party, are studied in depth.

"It is especially important to devote attention to propaganda of the Leninist theoretical heritage. Next year we will observe the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, and a profound grasp of the rich legacy of Lenin, and widely propagandizing him among the workers, especially the young, should comprise the core of the entire system of political and economic education in the republic.

"Preparation for the new academic year in the system of political and economic education must be utilized to the maximum in order that the content, forms and methods of training and education will facilitate developing an active position in life for each person. New training plans are being worked out for the new academic year. In this connection, it is imperative to conduct the appropriate refresher courses for the propagandists. In July and August of the current year, two-week courses for propagandists are to be conducted.

The Central Committee of our party obligates the party committees to persistently strive to perfect the mass-political work in the collectives as well as in the home, to improve the use of visual aids in agitation. It is necessary to eliminate the present shortcomings in the work of the agitator collectives and in the groups of political information specialists, which consist above all of the fact that they do not always operate actively and purposefully.

"It is imperative to increase the role of the cultural-educational institutions in political-educational work. In our republic, the appropriate organizational measures on improving the activities of the cultural-educational institutions are being implemented. Among these measures, in our opinion, the republic conference of workers in culture, which was convened in April, has great significance. The recently-adopted decree of the CC CPK1, which was published in the press, on the condition of and measures for improving the repertoire of amateur creative activity, should play an important role in the development of amateur artistry. In each worker's collective, we must create amateur artistic activities whose repertoires are on a high ideological-political and artistic level.

"The CC CPSU is allotting a great role to the means of mass information and propaganda in improving ideological and political-educational work.

"The decree of the CC CPSU directs our newspapers and magazines, television and radio to thoroughly illuminate the life of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, and to broadly display the most important achievements of economics, science and culture. The party calls upon these media to bring up the most imminent questions on economic and cultural construction and international life for discussion more frequently. The most important places in the pages of the newspapers and magazines, and in television and radio broadcasts must be concerned first of all with questions of increasing the efficiency and quality of work, growth in labor productivity, strengthening of labor discipline, and to overcoming the antipodes of communist morality. The means of mass information and propaganda are obligated to support the practical implementation of the Leninist principle of making public the work of the party, government and economic organs, and social organizations, and developing principled, sharp, and constructive criticism and self-criticism.

"More of the workers' letters must be published and analyzed, and party, soviet and economic leaders must be enlisted for analysis and commentary of these letters to the editor. The Central Committee has ordered that it is mandatory for ministers and managers of central and republic-level departments to appear regularly in the press and on television and radio to discuss the important problems and to answer the questions of the workers. It must become mandatory to adopt and promulgate practical measures taken on critical signals, as well as on materials which disclose innovative methods, with the goal of introducing them everywhere.

"In recent years the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party has adopted a number of decisions directed toward improving the activities of the media of mass information and propaganda, and increasing the effectiveness of their presentations. All of these have had their positive effect on increasing the level of criticism and self-criticism, have raised the level of the presentations in the newspapers, and have helped the editorial staffs to more boldly struggle with all kinds of negligence.

"However, shortcomings in this area have not yet been entirely eliminated. Effectiveness, as you know, demands upon many conditions but is achieved only when the article, radio or television broadcast touches the feelings of the reader and listener, forces him to think about what has taken place, and arouses him to genuine activity. And for this, as is shown in the decree of the CC CPSU, it is necessary to widely increase the theme, the content and the geography of the reports on domestic and international life, to increase the informational richness of the material published in the newspapers and magazines, on television, and in radio broadcasts. Unfortunately, in the press, on TV and in radio broadcasts in our republic, one is often struck with monotony, verbosity, and recitation of facts well-known long ago. Such deeply-implanted diseases as drabness, stock phrases and cliches, are not being properly treated.

"We hope that the journalistic collectives and the union of journalists will take the necessary measures to increase the level of the mass media for information and propaganda in the communist education of the workers and mobilize their efforts to fulfill the socio-economic tasks facing the republic...

"Attention must be fixed upon universally perfecting the education of the youth, of the coming generation.

"Our glorious youth has always displayed and continues to display models of labor heroism and creativity, high political consciousness, and youthful inspiration. Not long ago a group of young deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet elected from the Kirgiz SSR appealed in a letter to General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. The peoples' elected representatives, after expressing their heartfelt gratitude to Leonid Il'ich for his great confidence, reported to him on their new working limits which they intend to achieve for the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin.

"The party and Komsomol organizations, and the ideological aktiv must do everything so that this and other initiatives of the young people of the republic will develop more widely and deeply.

"Together with the Komsomol, the party organizations are obligated to draw in all groups of young people under the influence of ideology, and indoctrinate them in the revolutionary, fighting and working traditions of the party and the people, in the spirit of communist morals. It is also necessary to consider the spiritual needs of the young people and their increasing level of education and professional training.

"Use of new forms and methods for working with young people is necessary to create the proper conditions for constructive use of their free time. On this theme, many people are neglecting the cultural-educational institutions in their activities, and especially the amateur artistic activities. We still do not have many sports facilities for engaging in physical culture and sports. And the education of young people who are living in dormitories is not being carried out well. We must set the task and ensure that there is a sports field on every kolkhos or sovkhos, on each block, and at every educational institution.

"There is need for further perfecting educational work among university-level students, as well as among those studying at technical schools, trade schools, and high school. Guided by the decree of the CC CPSU, it is imperative that all teaching staffs work out and implement overall plans for the communist education of the young students for their entire period of training. And the party organizations must establish control over this matter.

"In the whole complex of forms of communist education of the younger generation, a special place belongs to labor education. The efforts of the republic's public sector in this regard are giving positive results. It is sufficient to say that the majority of the graduates of the secondary school (over 65 percent) are going into the national economy, and are reinforcing the working collectives.

"The high patriotic consciousness of the young college students is displayed in their participation in construction detachments. We look upon this remarkable initiative as a result of the profound understanding and as an expression of the sincere striving of the younger generation to answer the call of the party in this matter, and as a practical contribution to the fulfillment of the socio-economic program outlined at the 25th CPSU Congress. Year after year the ranks of the student detachments increase, and the area of the summer working semester expands. In 1978 alone, the ranks of the student detachments in the republic grew by 17,000 persons, they assimilated capital investments worth almost 13 million rubles and took part in the production of goods in various sectors of the national economy which amounted to more than 76 million rubles.

"Their contribution, as you can see, is not insignificant. But it can and must grow. It is imperative that the managers of the ministries and departments take all measures for creating the proper conditions for effective work by the detachments of college students to support the complex of working activities with timely and uninterrupted delivery of building materials, raw materials, equipment, instruments, and to solve other problems connected with their activities.

"Universal approbation was earned by the patriotic movement of the students at the Frunze and the Torguz-Toronskiy Rayons, who, upon completion of their secondary education, decided to establish construction brigades.

"A good orientation to the working professions is being received by school-children in the various working associations, which annually draw in more than 200,000 students. And those studying at vocational-technical schools are more and more actively combining their training with productive labor.

"At the same time, there are still serious shortcomings in this work, which lead to the condition that in certain sectors of the young people a parasitic nature and a disrespectful attitude toward work are displayed, and the development of their sense of civil consciousness lags.

"Frequently the moral and proper upbringing of children and juveniles is not effectively formulated at home.

"The CPSU Central Committee, in its decree, requires that the propaganda must be at a high scientific level; which presupposes conducting research on the effectiveness and the efficacy of ideological-educational work.

"Definite work in this direction is being conducted in the republic, but it in no measure satisfies the requirements of the 25th Party Congress or the decree of the CC CPSU. The research projects are being conducted on a limited scale, with small scope; the staffs are independent of one another, and the problems which they have posed are narrow; moreover, the scientific and theoretical level of the research is low, and its practical significance is not great.

"The forces which are conducting these research projects are scattered among many scientific establishments and educational institutions. It seems to us that the Academy of Sciences, the Institute of History of the Party at the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party, together with the appropriate departments of the CC CPK, should work out concrete proposals on improving this matter.

"With the help of the social scientists, it is imperative that the range of problems under study be expanded significantly; that particular attention be given to perfecting the forms and methods of ideological-political, labor and moral education of the workers, resulting in the development of a marxist-leninist world view, and strengthening the influence of educational work on solving the tasks of economic and social development.

"In directing ideological-educational work, the main thing is the selection, training and education of the ideological cadres, and enriching their knowledge, abilities and skills for exerting influence over people.

"Today propaganda work in the republic is being carried out by more than 22,000 people, of whom over 80 percent have completed their higher education or are working toward a degree. At the very same time, in practice, poorly-trained people are still being chosen as propagandists.

"The CPSU Central Committee demands that we skilfully choose, educate and indoctrinate the propagandists, surrounding them with concern and attention. We must also expand the staff of agitators, political information specialists, lecturers and reporters with communists and Komsomol members from among the progressive workers, collective farmers, scientists, specialists and cultural figures. And in this matter, elevate the role and responsibility of the houses and offices of political education and the information centers.

"The guiding principle of the ideological activity must be unity of organization, economical and ideological activity, unity both in word and deed. Lack of such unity is ruinous to the effectiveness of the educational work.

"There are, unfortunately, those leaders who do not engage in political work in the collectives, do not increase their ideological level and do not expand their outlook, and this leads to the situation wherein they do not embrace the modern methods of administration, and are not qualified to decide questions on the scientific organization of labor and production. All of this has a negative effect on the matter, on fulfilling the economic tasks, and on educating the people.

"There are even those, of one may say so, leaders, who actively profess high moral principles, but seek to avoid these themselves, violate Soviet laws, and put their personal interests above those of the state.

"Recently, the former director of the Mayli-Saysk meat combine, Bolushev, and the director of the "Ak-Tash" Sovkhoz in the Ala-Bukinskiy Rayon, Manyrbekov, were expelled from the party and turned over to the courts. Having struck an illegal bargain together, they tried to get rid of more than 300 sheep in the market in the city of Namangan, of which they managed to sell 65 head. But the swindlers were caught red handed, and the harm they did was completely absorbed at the expense of their own property.

"Also immoral were the deeds of the former leaders of the "Kichi-Kemin" Kolkhoz in the Keminskiy Rayon, who placed their personal interests above all else. This farm has not fulfilled the plan for increasing the number of cattle, and year after year fail to fulfil the plan for sale of meat to the state. But, on the other hand, their internal farm consumption has increased. And when an analysis was begun on the source of these so-called internal farm consumption increases, it turned out that the kolkhoz chairman, the party secretary, the chief specialists, and those around them, were taking the meat for their own use. The Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party punished these leaders severely; they were removed from their jobs and were brought to trial by the party.

"Crudity and tactlessness are completely intolerable in our society, and all the more intolerable on the part of the leaders. The leader is not only the organizer of production, he is also the teacher. In his activities these two functions are inseparable. And it is futile to look for solid successes from those who, under the guise of concern for production, display crudity, tactlessness, and lack of consistency in their relations with people.

"A respectful attitude toward people is an important condition for human society. Crudity and cynicism are ugly vestiges of the past. One would think that we had long ago eradicated the source of these phenomena, but they continue to make themselves known. Testimony to this is found in the letters which are received by the party and soviet organs. Although such letters are not that numerous, they are being received. And the authors of these letters write with pained spirits of the careless, indifferent relationship of certain leaders to the wants and spiritual needs of the workers...

REGIONAL

PROPAGANDISTS BATTLE VESTIGES OF THE PAST

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 2

/Article by E. Bayrammuradov, part-time correspondent for TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, "In the Struggle With the Vestiges of the Past"/

/Text/ Not very long ago, a department of atheistic propaganda was opened in the peoples' university in the Kara-Kalinskiy Rayon. More than one hundred students are attending the lectures.

Having discussed the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work," the collective at the peoples' university is now working out concrete measures for intensifying atheistic indoctrination and increasing the responsibility of each person in the struggle with religious prejudices. The university rector, Dzh. Mengliyev, who is an outstanding worker in public education, and his assistants prepare very carefully for the lessons. For this reason, their presentations are always effective and interesting.

The speeches of Dzh. Khammamedov, chairman of the rural soviet imeni Kirov and member of the atheistic section of the "Znaniye" Society, generate great interest among the listeners. Not long ago he read a lecture to the workers in the first section of the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin on the theme, "The Reactionary Essence of Kurban Bayram" and "Soviet Laws in Defense of the Rights of Women".

The presentations of B. Ordzhanov, deputy director of the Thirteenth eight-year school on the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin, and Dzh. Akmuradov and M. Kurtmedov, directors of the school, are always topical and easy to understand. They skillfully utilize local facts in their lectures.

In their everyday work, the students at the university also make wide use of the knowledge gained in their studies. They are trying to diversify their antireligious work. For example, S. Kurbannazarov, instructor in chemistry and biology at Secondary School No. 12, in the course of the year conducted three scientific-atheistic evening meetings. He prepared for them very carefully, gathering the necessary instruments and chemicals for conducting experiments which expose "miracles". Not only did many students assemble at these evening meetings, but their parents did so as well; the meetings made great impressions on everyone.

In many schools in the rayon, atheistic study corners have been set up. A variety of antireligious literature has been assembled there. Alongside the works of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin are textbooks and volumes by local authors: N. Buliyev, "The Basic Methods of Atheistic Propaganda"; M. Agayev, "Secrets of Sacred Places"; B. Pal'vanova, "Islam and Woman"; N. Bayramsakhatov, "Islam and the Family," as well as excerpts from newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

"The foremost workers in the rayon are waging a constant struggle with the harmful vestiges of the past, and are assigning activists to this important business," says A. Saparberdyev, head of the department for propaganda and agitation of the party raykom. "Generalizing the experiences of the best workers, we conduct together with the regional organizations of the "Znaniye" Society conferences on scientific atheism, and are taking other measures as well. The recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of ideology will become a new impulse toward the creative search for new ways and means of atheistic indoctrination."

9006

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

INADEQUATE EFFORTS AGAINST HARMFUL CUSTOMS IN BOLNISI

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by S. Babayan and A. Mitagvariya: "Misfire"]

[Text] "Well, shoot," yelled one of the guests. "Let's get started!" The bridegroom raised the rifle high above his head and pressed the trigger. However, it did not fire. He pressed again and again--nothing happened. Some of the invited guests were heard to whisper in disapproval: "He's breaking custom, what's he waiting for?" Angrily V. Bayramov brought the jammed rifle down hard on his knee, and at that moment a shot rang out...

About one month ago, V. Bayramov, convicted of the involuntary manslaughter of minor M. Yelcheva, was sentenced to 18 months in prison.

We visited the village of Sarachlo, Bolnisskiy Rayon, and talked with workers of the local dairy and vegetable raising sovkhos. When the conversation came around to the tragedy that had taken place in the home of their fellow-villager, party member M. Bayramov, many had this to say: "In these parts, it's a rare wedding that does not have rifle shots. Of course it's a harmful custom--if it hadn't been for that this accident wouldn't have happened." But there were also some people who has this viewpoint: "It's the custom to fire into the air to greet the bride's arrival. It's been handed down from our ancestors. What happened in the Bayramov home was just an accident."

When we talked with the Sarachlo Sovkhos Deputy Party Committee Secretary for Ideological Work Sh. Chiragov, he threw up his hands: "All of the farm's propagandists and activists hold regular study sessions, talk to the people, explain the harmfulness of the old traditions and customs; unfortunately, however, huge weddings with 200 and sometimes 300 invited guests are by no means a rarity in our villages. And, I might add, they are always accompanied by the senseless shooting of hunting rifles."

At first, to tell the truth, we were somewhat taken aback by the frank admission of Sh. Chiragov--a party member in charge of ideological and political-indoctrinational work on the sovkhoz. Could it be, we suggested, that the sovkhoz is waging an active campaign against outmoded customs and traditions that are alien to our way of life, but that the results are not yet reflected in reality? We even began to doubt the extent of the regularity of the work and the vigor of the propaganda cadres, about which Sh. Chiragov spoke, not so much convincingly as emotionally. In speaking with the sovkhoz party committee's deputy secretary for ideological work, we were literally forced to fill in the gaps with questions when the conversation got around to such seemingly elementary matters as the number of actual seminars and political and economic education circles on the farm, the forms and techniques of propaganda and political-indoctrinational work being carried out in the collective by the sovkhoz's party members. For entirely understandable reasons, moreover, we wanted to talk with the agitator of crew No 3 of department No 3 (V. Bayramov's mother, B. Bayramova, works in that collective). But, alas, this meeting never took place--because neither Sh. Chiragov nor any other workers that we met that day on the farm could say who the agitator was. Here we must make a reservation. We are far from thinking that the party organization on the Sarachlo Dairy and Vegetable Raising Sovkhoz has not made substantial successes in recent years--this is attested by high indicators in the production and shipment of farm products. We became convinced, however, that the party organization--and especially the party committee--were not approaching problems of an ideological nature with the necessary vigor, the motivation that is required in such a vital matter. A result of this attitude toward the work of ideological-political indoctrination of the workers was that people did not always systematically implement the measures set forth in the well-known decree of the GCP CC "Measures To Strengthen the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs."

With regard, for example, to the Sarachlo Dairy and Vegetable Raising Sovkhoz can be considered characteristic of all Bolnisskiy Rayon. The rayon's raykom gave us this information: in the rayon as a whole there are more than 1,000 propagandists, agitators, and political information specialists. Considering the quantitative factor, this is truly a large force capable of resolving many problems of further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work, in particular stepping up efforts against harmful traditions and customs.

In March of this year, the raykom devoted a special scientific-practical conference to this question. It was a component part of a program drawn up by the rayon to implement the GCP CC decree "Measures To Strengthen the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs." In all the period from the time this party document was adopted, a number of measures have been implemented--a special assembly of the party-economic aktiv, meetings with the rayon's women with production innovators, lecture cycles, and so on--all within the Activist Society's framework.

All of this is true, the facts are indisputable. But if we look deeper, these measures could have been implemented with greater success if they had been carried out systematically, without formalism. But in meeting with propagandists, agitators, and political information specialists in the enterprises, organizations, and institutions of the rayon, in talking with them and getting acquainted with the subject matter and the range of questions that they focused on, we gradually got the feeling that among them there are many people who are only on the books in the aktiv of ideological personnel. The director of the seminar of the system of political education in the secondary school of the village of Bolnisi, for example, is G. Shirachyan. In talking with him we tried our best to get an idea of the range of questions which he brings up at sessions of the seminar. Our attempt was in vain. As to the regularity of meetings with his pupils, at first he answered evasively but then stated with disarming frankness: "The last time we met was in January of this year..."

And now let us look at the problem from another angle. This is made necessary by certain definite circumstances which, in our firm belief, derive directly from the low level, or more accurately the formalism, of the organization of ideological work both in the secondary school of the village of Bolnisi and, in addition, the village soviet itself. The facts are these. Recently at a huge wedding organized in his home by Bolnisi resident G. Minasyan, two schoolteachers, party members M. Minasyan and K. Minasyan, got into an argument and started a brawl. In short, they disrupted public order. What happened? Knowing beforehand that a large-scale bash, so to speak, was to take place in G. Minasyan's home, far from taking steps to reduce it to reasonable size instead took part in it, and, as we now know, not in a very dignified way.

And now, a bit about the arranger and organizer of this big wedding. We were interested in the current profession of G. Minasyan on several counts; he is a man who once served as chairman of the village soviet, but later was dismissed from the post for improper actions and expelled from the party. However, we did not get an answer to our questions. But one thing became perfectly clear in the village soviet: he was not involved either in political or economic training; none of the agitators was working with him. Finally, none of the party members of the territorial party organization were interested in his social involvement.

It is perfectly clear, then, that both the immoderately huge wedding and, frankly, the unseemly behavior of the schoolteachers, resulted from the apathetic attitude of the village's party organizations toward resolving the tasks of the communist indoctrination of the people.

It is probably appropriate here to recall another instance which cannot be called anything but anecdotal. There is in Bolnisi a little church that has not functioned for years; in time it has fallen into neglect, naturally, and its surroundings leave much to be desired in terms of cleanliness and order. Nearby to the church lives a woman whose husband recently died. Soon after this sad event she began to spread the word that the deceased

had appeared to her in a dream and said that anyone who failed to take part in ridding up the grounds of the little church would be subject to heavenly punishment. Quite a few people showed up to take part in the "measure," which also indicates the ineffectiveness of efforts against harmful traditions and customs in Bolnisi.

We are fully aware that the struggle against harmful traditions, customs, and outdated habits is not a simple matter; it requires careful, very complex, well-thought-out, detailed, decisive, and unconditionally systematic ideological effort. It is also understandable that achieving the end goal--fully ridding out these relics of the past--takes time. We must point out, incidentally, that this is the factor which the raykom's personnel and the officials of several primary party organizations of the rayon attempted to ignore and avoid, so to speak, bring to the forefront in conversation with us.

That's the way it was, for example, on Arakhlo Sovkhoz. "To ignore the same factor is to be unobjective," said the people in the farm's party committee with justification, and we had to agree. Having become acquainted with the organization of ideological efforts on the farm, however, we could not shake the idea that here again the people were more occupied with drawing up documents concerning the implementation of some measures rather in the field of indoctrination work than with real life, with concrete, meaningful, all-encompassing, vital problems of today, of tomorrow.

On the second, on Sarakhlo Sovkhoz we had the chance to meet a large group of specialists, agitators, and political information specialists. As we talked, we were able to understand why it was focusing on a single, very important factor that recently took place on the kolkhoz. We knew what had happened: the consequences were still continuing, and for this reason we all wanted to report the fact of the crime. While in a drunken condition, a worker A. O. mortally wounded Arakhlo resident N. K. We were told that on that day people were celebrating a religious holiday somewhere in the village...

"...and a misfire," said the people candidly. "A. O. was outside the village, unfortunately; we were not able to find an approach to him, and it was well known that he didn't even work as much as two months per year on the farm..."

At this time as well the "misfire" in ideological work unfortunately resulted in a human's death. This indisputable fact was acknowledged that day by all the participants in our conversation, and with sadness in their hearts.

At the same time, quite essential in our view, which must be emphasized, in attempting to determine through conversation the forms and methods used in their ideological activities, we suddenly became

clearly aware that the people there knew about the GCP CC decree concerning strengthening efforts against harmful traditions and customs only by hearsay, if that. For this reason, we were not surprised when, on taking our leave, one of the propagandists asked us to write down the year and date the decree was published. Naturally, we complied with his request, thinking all the while that it would be a very good idea if the rayon would organize political work in the sphere of efforts against outmoded and harmful customs and traditions on the same scale as, for example, preparations for the Sabaoba celebrations.

The CC CPSU decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work" states definitely that a major shortcoming which substantially reduces the effectiveness of the influence of indoctrinational work on the consciousness and feelings of the people is the persistent formalism. To eradicate it completely from the practice of ideological activities, to raise indoctrinational work to the level called for in the CC CPSU decree, is a task of high priority for the many primary party organizations of Bainisskiy Rayon.

6854

CGO: 1800

REGIONAL

CONFERENCE ON UIGURS HELD IN ALMA-ATA

Opening of Conference

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 2

/Article: "On Questions of Uigur Studies"/

/Text/ The scientific conference on urgent problems of Soviet Uigur studies began its work on 29 May in Alma-Ata, at the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. Scholars of Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and other cities are participating in it.

Vice President of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences B. A. Tulepbayev opened the conference.

During the years of Soviet power, owing to the implementation of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the disinterested help of all the fraternal peoples of the country, great gains have been achieved in the development of the education and culture of the Uigur people, their large intelligentsia has grown and a periodic press in their native language has been set up. Much attention is being devoted to Uigur studies, which have taken a worthy place in world oriental studies.

The conference participants are outlining ways to coordinate the work of scholars and to further develop Uigur studies.

Conclusion of Conference

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 79 p 3

/Article: "On Problems of Uigur Studies"/

/Text/ Kazakhstan, where most Soviet Uigurs live, has become a major center of Uigur studies, Uigur studies are being successfully developed here.

On 31 May the scientific conference on urgent problems of Soviet Uigur studies completed its work in Alma-Ata. Scholars of Moscow, Leningrad,

Novosibirsk, Ashkhabad and other cities of the country examined the questions of the interaction of the Russian and Uigur languages, the study of classical literature, the musical and theatrical arts, history and ethnography. Recommendations were adopted.

7807

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TURKMEN ZNANIYE SOCIETY ON RELIGIOUS RITUALS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 4, 1979 signed to press 27 Feb 79
pp 10-11

/Interview with Redzhep Karayevich Karayev, first deputy chairman of the Board of the Turkmen SSR Znaniye Society, by O. Brushlinskaya: "The Calling Word"/

/Text/ /Question/ What place does the atheistic theme occupy in the lecture propaganda being conducted by the republic Znaniye Society, what new things have appeared in the organization and content of atheistic propaganda following the issuing of the CC CPSU decree, "On the Status of and Steps to Improve Lecture Propaganda"?

/Answer/ In all there are 24,000 Znaniye Society members in Turkmenia, about 4,000 people are engaged specifically in atheistic propaganda. Scientific methods councils, sections and commissions for the propagation of scientific atheistic knowledge have been set up in the republic board of directors, oblast and rayon organizations. Under the guidance and with the participation of party and public organizations the promotion of atheism is being conducted according to plan among workers and kolkhoz farmers, rural and urban young people, students, retirees and so on. In 1978 more than 8,500 atheistic lectures were given in the republic. However, it would be more correct to mention a considerably higher figure. Our propaganda workers, who deliver lectures, for example, on nature themes, also strive to bring to the masses atheistic knowledge and information, which promote the extension of the outlook of people and the development of a scientific materialistic world outlook. The same thing can be said about the lectures devoted to the problems of communist labor, the friendship of peoples and the Soviet way of life.

From the example of our republic it is clearly seen how correct the clause of the CC CPSU decree is that lecture propaganda "has become an established part of the spiritual life of the country, has been transformed into an effective factor of the formation of a scientific world outlook, an active position in life, the lofty ideological, political and moral attributes of the Soviet people...."

The decree demanded of all the lecturers of the society an improvement of their work. A plenum of the board of the republic Znaniye Society was held here, which determined specific ways of accomplishing the set tasks. We are conducting surveys in order to understand what feelings and thoughts a lecture aroused and what it gave the people, then we discuss the results at the meetings of the scientific methods councils. We are also trying to take more completely into account the peculiarities of each audience and are recruiting for delivering lectures the most experienced specialists, who have a rich store of knowledge and know how to convey it in popular terms to the people. All this unquestionably is also promoting an increase of the efficiency of atheistic education.

The propagation of Marxist-Leninist theory and the thorough explanation of the domestic and foreign policy of the party, the documents of the 25th CPSU Congress, the new USSR Constitution and the urgent problems of scientific communism, which were elaborated in the works of L. I. Brezhnev and other party and state figures, occupy the main place in the work of our society.

"Marxism," wrote Lenin, "is materialism. As such, it is... hostile to religion." Marxist-Leninist philosophy, as is known, is not simply of an atheistic nature, but also integrally includes atheism. The unity of materialistic philosophy and scientific atheism is one of the central Marxist-Leninist methodological principles, which is the basis for Leninist atheistic works.

That is why our lecturers, when explaining the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party, often tell about what a negative role a religious world outlook plays in the life of the people, how religion is being used in the struggle of ideas on the international arena. We show that religious morals are incompatible with communist morals, that the observance of religious rites and the following of the requirements of religion automatically bring a person into conflict with communist morality and give him incorrect guidelines in public and private life.

In the decision of the plenum I mentioned of the board of the society it is noted that lecture propaganda should be conducive to the formation of public opinion. This concerns various aspects of the life of production collectives, kolkhozes and educational institutions, but here the creation of an atheistic public opinion is also absolutely necessary. For in some instances religious ideology in our republic still has an influence on the fate of some people. That is why our lecturers explain that if a person does not express an uncompromising attitude toward this and does not take a firm position on this question, he is in fact promoting the preservation of survivals of religion.

We are trying to see to it that the lectures on atheism are not abstract, but, by touching on general principles, would explain what relationship they have to the given locality and given collective. Today it is perhaps not so urgent to explain how the Koran interprets, for example, the creation

of the world. If we want to countervail the propagation of Islam, we must know how it speaks about the problems of morality, the national question and so on. We wholly attribute the requirement of a specific approach, which is contained in the CC CPSU decree, to atheistic propaganda.

[Question] A specific approach is impossible without regard for the specific nature of the religiosity of the population. What does it consist of in Turkmenia?

[Answer] The observance of Islamic rites, pilgrimages to "holy" places, a belief in all kinds of charms, the following of Shari'ah requirements with respect to women--it is these forms in which religious survivals mainly appear today in Turkmenia. The propagandists of atheism take all this into account.

We are devoting particular attention to "holy" places. There are still many of them in Turkmenia, and this obliges us to step up atheistic propaganda precisely in this direction. One of our active propagandists, archaeologist and candidate of historical sciences Yegen Atakarryev is studying the history of "holy" places and regularly gives an account over the radio on their true essence. At seminars of propagandists and organizers of atheistic work he gives the participants information from history, which is necessary for explanatory talks with pilgrims. He has also written an interesting booklet on "holy" places, we published it. In general we regularly publish such booklets.

In Kizyl-Arvat'skiy Rayon, for example, there is a famous "holy" place in the mountains--the mausoleum of Parou-bibi. As far back as 20 years ago a large number of women visited it. They believed that a certain Moslem woman, the daughter of a khan, who died from ill-fated love, would help them in the sorrows of a woman and would send children. Even now it is still possible to see many little strips of material on the bushes and trees surrounding the mausoleum--that is how the pilgrims mark their coming to the holy woman. When we held a seminar of the workers of the Znaniye Society in this rayon, we brought all its participants to this place. We told about what legend is connected with it, what its real history is, and recommended how best to explain to people the naivete of their belief.

We also wrote about the mazar Ismamyt-Ata in Takhtinskiy Rayon, the holy Arslan, Saltan-Sandzhar and other "holy" graves. We are trying to organize individual work with the people who are especially active visitors of "holy" places or even promote them. However, we still have much to do here.

[Question] Redzhep Karayevich, tell us about the atheistic and in general the educational work among women, you noted its urgency for our conditions.

[Answer] This is indeed urgent for us. On the one hand, with respect to women feudal-bai survivals, which were sanctified at one time by Islam and are closely connected with religion, are still preserved here and there. Bride money still survives, the woman is often isolated from public life,

she is prevented from getting an education. All this cannot be escaped without the active participation of women themselves, without a change in their psychology, familiarization with production, cultural life and so on. On the other hand, it happens that precisely the woman acts as the main guardian of Islamic traditions at home, hands down her attitude toward religion to her children, especially the girls, in other words, promotes the reproduction of religion in our society. With allowance for this work among women has been organized on a large scale in our republic.

In 1972 the first scientific methods councils for work among women attached to the organizations of the Znaniye Society in Central Asia were set up in Turkmenia. Our society took part in setting up clubs for girls: life showed that this is a very effective form. In all there are now about 700 of them in the republic, Komsomol organizations play the main role in them, and the Znaniye Society is helping in implementing measures and is sending here highly skilled lecturers--scholars, public figures and other interesting people.

Our distinguished women are doing much. We are recruiting them to participate in republic measures and radio and television broadcasts. Thus, Hero of Socialist Labor Kyzylgul' Annamukhamedova, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the chairman of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz of Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon, is actively participating in propaganda work among women. Her booklet, "Sovremennyye svad'by" [*Modern Weddings*], in which she sharply condemns bride money and gives advice to wives and mothers, was published here. She is highly respected in the republic, and her word is of enormous educational importance.

It is especially necessary to note the work of the republic oral journal for women, GUL'SHAT.* The council on women attached to the CC CP of Turkmenia and the Znaniye Society manage it. It is doing very much to form the consciousness of women, to inculcate activeness, to eliminate survivals of the past and to attract them to national labor.

/Question/ What forms of lecture propaganda are being used today in the republic?

/Answer/ In the CC CPSU decree it is noted that propaganda should be vivid in form. In striving to bring it as close as possible to the affairs and concerns of the workers of industry and agriculture and to make it effective, we are holding meetings with the participation of Heroes of Socialist Labor, Heroes of the Soviet Union, party, war and labor veterans, figures of literature and art, are arranging question and answer evenings and are organizing series of lectures and movie lectures at enterprises and institutions.

* On the work of oral women's journals in Turkmenia read in this issue the report of I. Yevsikova, "The Flower of Joy."

The quality of propaganda largely depends on the training of the lecturers. We are taking this into account--we have permanent seminars, we also hold problem seminars. Recently, for example, a seminar was held, which was devoted to ways of increasing the effectiveness of atheistic education of the workers in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Conference of the Communist Party of Turkmenia.

The main principle of the organization of lecture propaganda here is the comprehensive approach to the education of the workers. Life has shown that this means of improving ideological work, which was indicated by the 25th CPSU Congress, is highly effective. The creative cooperation of the propagandists of natural scientific and legal knowledge, internationalist lecturers, experts in the problems of international education and those who carry out atheistic propaganda is yielding good results. The lecture propaganda organized according to this principle is effectively serving the upbringing in the Soviet people of high-mindedness, high culture, civic responsibility, a communist attitude toward labor, moral purity, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, and the development of atheistic convictions. The CC CPSU decree, "On the Status of and Steps to Improve Lecture Propaganda," makes precisely these demands on us.

Source: Journal "SAVKA I MUDRYA", 1979

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MORE ON 'NATIONAL COLOR' IN TADZHIK ARCHITECTURE

Architectural Deficiencies

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by V. Ischchenko, architect of 'Tadzhikiprostroya': "Draw Plans, Not Pictures"]

[Text] The story of decorative grates is the story of the inadequate technical training of architects in Tadzhikistan, although all of them have had higher education. Several years ago they began to draw various pretty decorative grates in their plans. Since everyone understood very well that this increases the expense of the building, they began to call them sunshades. Of course no one had performed any calculations; no one had requested such calculations and it is natural that such "sunshades" were of no use. What was needed were real sunshade structures, fulfilling their functions.

Preoccupation with the search for form to the detriment of the functions of a building has always led to formalism in architecture. And at times it is simply embarrassing to see the work of one's colleagues, who do not trouble themselves to solve even the simplest arithmetic problems and instead replace calculations with pretty pictures.

The most pressing question in regard to the present state of architectural planning in Tadzhikistan is the question of the technical training of architects. It is precisely their weak technical training which is the reason for the fact that our new buildings frequently have so much overheating of rooms, so much discomfort and such a high level of noise.

Architect's Role

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 4

[Article by E. Salikhov, architect: "The Measure of It All Is Man"]

[Text] The article by V. Veselovskiy, "What Is the Architecture of Tadzhikistan To Be Like," in my view, is somewhat self-contradictory. He makes the

rounds of certain "sharp corners" in our architecture, and summons us to follow the path of least resistance, but that is by no means the right course. His reproach of architects who urge innovation is also not clear.

Innovation as applied to any work of art, including architecture, has always been and will always be one of the basic criteria for evaluation. It is obvious that a real work of art is always innovative.

Correctly emphasizing the unity of material, social and natural factors in architecture, the author considers that national color in architecture, and thus in general architectural form, can be achieved only by aesthetic means. But it is impossible to agree with such statements. In the solution of artistic problems we must always remember the specific character of architecture, as a unique unity of the materialistic and the artistic.

National color in architecture is not an end in itself. It must be sought not so much in decor and decoration, as in city building and planning, in the planning of the rooms of the building itself, the use of local material and finally in consideration of the national psychological character, which puts an indelible stamp on works of art, including architecture.

Man is the measure of architecture. But man is a complex measure and has more than physical dimensions. When we evaluate the architecture of man we determine how convenient it is for man to live, work and relax in it. But this is not all. Architecture begins where space is measured, not only by metric area, but by the spiritual needs of man. Man does not live by space alone.

Can we agree with the opinion that first one must create convenience and only then architectural and artistic form. If we think thus, we will have apartments, cubic meters, living and working areas, but there will be no architecture.

At the same time architecture is an art, having its own specific language or means of expression. We now work within the framework of a standard. Without it, industrial production is unthinkable, and without industrialization it is impossible to satisfy contemporary demands for mass building. But with all this architecture must still remain art.

Is this a contradiction? No. Do we not see standards in national architecture and even in the architecture of religious and social buildings of many centuries from past epochs? The living regions of Izdiny and Zveny in Nazov, Shevchenko and Zelenograd, the authors and builders of which were given the title of Lenin Laureates and awarded state prizes at the USSR, were built on the basis of the standard components of industrial architecture. Only in this case the building industry served as a means to the creation of a full-fledged architectural environment. One would think that it is precisely here that we need to look for the key to the solution of the problem. Man must not be a slave to mass production, mass production must serve him.

A higher developed base of construction material, plus the workmanship of the architect, is the fundamental principle for the creation of interesting, vivid and distinctive works of architecture. However, does the architect have real bases for operating on technology, on industrial products for construction? Does he have the right to choose construction and materials?

One would think that it is necessary to review the rights and obligations of the builders, planning organizations, architects and the departments which have ordered and agreed to the project.

A poet, a composer, an artist creates works through his personal creative labor. An architect's project is another matter. The architect's conception is realized through the results of the labor of hundreds of people and thus the nature of the interaction among the participants in this process is very important.

In all periods, the architect has been the leading character, the director of the creation of the structure. He, as the author of the project, as the creator, envisions the final product of the common labor better than the others, coordinates all the elements of the project, subordinates individual decisions to his general conception. That's the way it has been in the past.

In our republic the architect has found himself in a subordinate position. The leading role is played by the builder. He could accept or not accept the project for execution, refuse to carry out a solution which seemed too complicated to him. It has been as if we have forgotten that the builder and the architect are working on a single task.

Of course, the architect must listen to the opinions and advice of the engineer, the draftsman, the worker, but the decisive word must belong to him, the author. In practice the architect is told what he must do and how he must do it, what components he must use and where. In essence before the beginning of the project all this has been fixed in the form of a document of directives--a list of preproject decisions. The project hasn't begun yet, but the decisions have already been made. Not by the author, but by the administrator. Furthermore, this is true not only for a standardized building development, but also for the planning of an individual, unique structure.

Trying to realize his conceptions, the architect gradually overcomes a multitude of obstacles. The project must pass through a whole series of approvals, discussions, expert evaluations. The architect is also obliged to take account of numerous laws and limitations in the use of materials. Don't use brick (it's forbidden), don't use a monolith (it can't be industrially produced), don't use granite or marble (one is expensive, the other out of supply), and wood is general catches fire.

When finally the project passes through fire and water, the author receives a report with numerous new restrictions and proscriptions. In its final

born, the author does not recognize his project. It has taken on features of old, familiar buildings, has become common place, cliched. Thus one more "contemporary building of concrete and glass" is born.

The architect of course is interested in the best possible realization of his project. But frequently he comes up against indifference and even opposition on the part of the executors, clients, the controllers of the agencies of construction.

It is said that formerly the author of the project was the chairman of the commission on the acceptance of the structure, and everyone felt dependent on the author--the main character on the building site. Imperfections had to be eliminated. The demanding eyes of the author noticed every detail. Today, in the best case, the architect has the role of a consultant. One should hear him out, but it is not obligatory to follow his orders. And they bring up the "ironclad" argument--there are as many opinions, as there are architects. And how could it be otherwise? After all, the individuality of any work of art is determined by the individuality of the author. It is precisely this individuality and craftsmanship of the creator which is a prerequisite for the appearance of the out-of-the-ordinary and original in the art.

The highly professional, ideal aesthetic qualities of architecture, including national color, do not arise all by themselves. For this to happen, certain conditions for the creative activity of architects are essential. A lack of the architects of Tadzhikistan, the creation of conditions of trust and respect for architects, for their professional opinions, which would avert the unprofessional decisions taken in the region of city building and architecture.

Forms Give Way to Buildings

Message. JOURNAL OF TADZHIKISTAN in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 2

Article by V. N. Shabanov, leader of the Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture: "Where is the City To Grow?"

First, the behavior of the National Construction (commission) in regard to the careful treatment of the shortage of land in our mountain republic has attracted close attention. Our ancestors in the majority of cases raised their settlements on sections of earth which are not suitable for cultivation. In this enterprise, our national builders, with great mastery, solved the problems of the interrelationship between architecture and the environment.

In the building of Dushanbe, the cultivated land of a whole series of kollektors of the Laninskii region disappeared for all practical purposes. At the same time the high hills to the north and east were totally ignored, even though they represent almost the only unique scenic elements of the city.

Their development with terraced low-storied buildings, with green belts of parks would have given the architecture of our city individuality and color, the search for which is being discussed in the pages of this newspaper.

More Imaginative Architecture

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by M. Boboyev, graduate student: "Do Not Disdain Zeroes..."]

[Text] One of the poems of Sergey Ostrovskiy begins thus: "Do not disdain zeroes, they are great. They are almost like the sky, like the earth...."

You'll say: Why is he talking about zeroes when the subject is architecture? The point here is not in the zeroes per se, but in the perfection of their circular form. The chef d'oeuvres of world architecture are frequently created with magnificent cupolas and celestial domes.

To resurrect them would be mistaken and impossible. But neither should we forget about them. Now circular forms are used only in exceptional cases, when one cannot do without them (in circus buildings or stadia). Yet it would be possible to widen the sphere of their use, especially in the building of cultural structures, and for individual elements--even in living quarters.

It would be desirable also for architects to collaborate more often with folk artists. Particularly in the decoration of buildings.

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AZERBAIJAN GOSSNAB CHIEF OUTLINES SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Moscow MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE in Russian No 3, 1979 pp 31-35

[Article by R. Guseynov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gossnab: "In Step With the Demands of the Day"]

[Text] The third year of the five-year plan was marked by big labor accomplishments and tremendous sociopolitical events in the life of the Soviet country and in our republic in particular. The visit of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Baku for the presentation of the motherland's highest award--the Order of Lenin--to the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan was an event of enormous unfading sociopolitical significance and has entered as a striking page the annals of the republic.

In his speech at the ceremonial session and in his talks with representatives of the labor collectives and war and labor veterans Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave a comprehensive description and high evaluation of the revolutionary and labor contribution of Soviet Azerbaijan and its capital to the cause of communist building in our country. He observed: "Azerbaijan is making big strides. In the Ninth and 2 years of the 10th five-year plans your production produced almost as much output as in the previous 15 years. And in total production growth rate it has already reached the level envisaged for 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. This is a response in deed to the decision of the 25th party congress."

While noting Soviet Azerbaijan's labor successes Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed on the basis of a most profound and comprehensive analysis to the principal areas and tasks of the development of its economy at the current stage and for the long term. The results of the visit of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the propositions and conclusions of his speech were discussed in detail at an Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau session and plenum; the adopted decrees determining the specific tasks of the republic's party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations for the unconditional implementation of the plans of socioeconomic development.

Inspired by the party's concern and fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, the workers of the republic's industry have adopted high socialist pledges--fulfilling the 10th Five-Year Plan 8 months ahead of schedule--by the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR. The economic basis for these boundaries has been laid. The republic's industry fulfilled the 1978 plan quota by 27 December and produced and sold above-plan products to the tune of R93 million. Labor productivity in industry increased 5.1 percent, and this accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase in industrial goods. The volume of the production of products of the top-quality category increased by a factor of 1.5. In 1978 Azerbaijan's agricultural workers sold the state a record quantity of agricultural products: 353,000 tons of grain, 598,000 tons of raw cotton, 883,000 tons of grapes, 634,000 tons of vegetables, 129,000 tons of fruit, 48,000 tons of tobacco leaf and 17,700 tons of green tea leaf. There was an increase in the numbers of the public livestock and poultry. There was a considerable increase in the production and the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of livestock-raising products, and many new industrial and agricultural construction projects were commissioned.

The workers of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosnab made a definite contribution to the labor successes. The appropriate measures were adopted in 1978 for the maximum provision of the republic's economy with material-technical resources. Some R17.5 million of equipment, goods and raw materials were supplied to industry, capital construction and other sectors of the economy in excess of the plan.

Last year the Azerbaijan SSR Gosnab undertook the provision of equipment, industrial pipeline hardware, instrumentation and automation and cable and other products for 72 particularly important enterprises and facilities of various sectors of industry under construction or being modernized, including those of petrochemical, electrical engineering, industrial construction materials and light and food industry, of which 30 were approaching completion.

All the tasks for providing projects nearing completion with the necessary materials were accomplished successfully. The Azerbaijan SSR Gosnab's "Azerkomplekt" Administration fulfilled the quota of the third year of the 10th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule--by 1 November.

Big and responsible tasks confront the republic in the current year in the light of the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The industrial production volume is to increase 7.3 percent, and labor productivity is to rise 5.5 percent. Some 78 percent of the increase in industrial output will be obtained thanks to labor productivity growth. Comprehensive measures have been outlined for an improvement in the quality of the output, an increase in the efficiency of fixed production capital, the rational use of the republic's labor resources and the accelerated development of the services sphere. As

noted at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee December (1978) Plenum, realization of the plans and tasks of 1979 will require the more organized and better conceived work of all tiers of management and the profound study and efficient use of the available resources and possibilities of our multisector industry.

The republic Gossnab is assigned an important role in the accomplishment of these tasks.

In 1979 the republic's economy has to be supplied with material-technical resources to the tune of R1.361 billion, including R289 million from the warehouses and via the stores. The republic Gossnab has to provide equipment and other products to 78 enterprises under construction or being modernized, of which 53 are approaching completion.

Particularly high demands are made on material-technical supply today more than ever before, and its role is increasing considerably in the fulfillment of national economic plans and the rationalization of economic relations. The need for the further reinforcement of the interconnection of the supply organizations and the production associations and enterprises and the implementation of effective measures to intensify the regime of thrift, improve turnover of supplies of products and introduce progressive forms of the organization of material-technical supply with the extensive use of the system of interfactory orders and long-term economic contracts is assuming paramount importance.

In addition, there are big tasks in the sphere of the enlistment in the national turnover of above-normative, old and secondary material resources and the improvement in the organization of the collection and repair of packaging material for its repeat use.

It follows that an important area of an improvement in the work of the interdepartmental organizations is an improvement in their work style and management and the increased responsibility of each manager for his entrusted tasks. Speaking of the need for a constant improvement in managerial activities, comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, observed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum: "I mean an increase in the personal responsibility of leading economic planning personnel and the more precise and effective organization or supervision of the execution of adopted decisions."

The interdepartmental and all-union of the republic Gossnab aspire to adopt effective measures to increase executive discipline and improve the selection, placement and training of management workers, particularly of the middle tier, and raise their qualifications. Collegium sessions regularly and thoroughly examine the state of the work of individual organizations on fulfillment of the tasks which they have been set.

Among the measures which have been adopted, mention should be made of the introduction of automated control over the performance of assignments with the help of computers. Its main purpose is to fundamentally improve control over the execution of the decrees, decisions and other documents of the directive organs, the USSR Gosplan and the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan Collegium and raise the level of executive discipline in the central apparatus and in the subdepartmental organizations.

This important work is being performed by a control group, which has been set up in the central apparatus in conjunction with a computer center, which, submitting all source data to the computer center and obtaining therefrom the corresponding information, analyzes the state of execution of the documents in the subdivisions and, with the help of the Gosplan leadership, adopts prompt measures for the execution of the assignments within the set time.

The further development and improvement of the system of material-technical supply is being secured for the purpose of an increase in social production efficiency, the role and responsibility of the supply organs in the organization of rational economic relations and the stable provision of the enterprises are increasing, and there is more economical use of material resources in the national economy. As a result of the measures that have been adopted a considerable amount of work has been done in the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan system in recent years on the introduction of progressive forms of the organization of material-technical supply.

Great attention is being paid to the development of direct long-term economic relations. Practice shows that this form of the organization of material-technical supply has tremendous advantages. At present a number of associations and enterprises has been transferred to direct long-term economic relations simultaneously for several main types of input material resources. These include the republic's biggest associations: the "Sumgaitimprom," the "Kaspmorneft'," the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni V. I. Lenin and others. As of the present 258 of the republic's enterprises and organizations, including 125 with mass and large-series production, have been transferred to direct long-term economic relations. In accordance with 574 contracts concluded with the suppliers, the republic's customers have been supplied with production-engineering products worth R144.6 million.

However, the work that has been done on the development of direct long-term economic relations in the republic fails to correspond to all the requirements of the present day. It is primarily necessary to adopt effective measures for fulfillment of the plan quotas approved by the USSR Gosplan for the transfer to direct long-term economic relations of the republic's enterprises with large-series and mass production and to complete this work in the immediate future. For this purpose it is planned in the current year to perform a great deal of analytical work and draw up and present to the union main administrations of materials and equipment supply and marketing economically substantiated proposals.

It is also necessary to perform a considerable amount of work on regulating accounting and accountability with respect to direct long-term economic relations and on stepping up the monitoring of supplies of products in accordance with this form of economic relations. Measures are being implemented to improve contractual-legal work in the system of the Azerbaijan SSR Gossnab.

The successful development of direct long-term economic relations depends not only on the efforts of the USSR Gossnab's territorial organs but also on the union main administrations of materials and equipment supply and marketing. It is essential that all proposals on the expansion of direct long-term economic relations be studied thoroughly and in good time and that frequent changes in the supplier-attachment plans, as occur now, be prevented.

The method of comprehensive supplies to industrial enterprises and construction projects is a promising one in an improvement in the organization of material-technical supply. We have drawn up a plan of measures for 1979-1980 for the development of this form of organization of material-technical supply.

The even transfer of industrial enterprises and associations to comprehensive supply is intended on the basis of this plan. This year alone it is planned to transfer 10 enterprises of the ministries of chemical and petroleum machine building and electrical equipment industry to comprehensive supply. At the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan the number of enterprises transferred to this form of supply will have been raised to 25. These enterprises will be supplied annually with production-engineering products worth over R60 million.

The Azerbaijan SSR Gossnab is also paying great attention to questions of rendering the customers additional services. A shop for the cutting of paper products with a capacity of 200 tons per year equipped with paper-cutting machinery has been set up under the "Azerlesstroybumsnabsbyt" Administration. In 1979-1980 it is planned to commission a section for the cutting of hot-rolled metal, pipes and thin sheet with a capacity of 3,000 tons per year at the Sumgait Metal Center and a section for the rewinding and cutting of cable with a capacity of 500 tons per year on the base of the "Azerpivarelektrosnabsbyt" Administration. Concrete measures are also planned to improve the organization of centralized freight deliveries. Despite the fact that the volume of centralized deliveries increased more than 10 percent in 1978 compared with 1977, its overall level of our system is still lagging. For this reason, beginning in 1978, dispatcher services for centralized freight delivery were set up in all specialized administrations, and night freight handling has been organized at the large-scale bases.

All departments have been organized for the purpose of a further improvement in the introduction of progressive methods of the organization of material-technical provision: they are drawing up and implementing measures for the introduction of new forms of supply and automated control systems and for additional services for the customers.

There is tremendous significance in the rational and economical use of all material-technical resources or, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, observed at the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum, "... everything which our national economy possesses." The material-technical supply organs are called upon to perform a more active role in increasing the efficiency of the use of material resources. In conjunction with the ministries and departments they must elaborate and implement measures for economizing on material resources and reducing losses thereof in production and construction and during shipment and storage. The Azerbaijan SSR Gosnab has improved activity in this area in recent years and scored certain successes. As a result of increased control over the rational use of raw materials, goods and fuel-energy resources in 9 months of 1978 the republic as a whole saved in the production of rolled ferrous metal 10,050 tons, 7,982 tons in the production of cement, 1,541 cubic meters of commercial timber, 14,740 cubic meters of sawn timber, 84,751 [tut] of boiler house-furnace fuel, 342,466 gram-calories of thermal energy, 276,101,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power, 3,060 tons of diesel fuel and 10,846 tons of gasoline.

Together with the increased economies in material resources a great deal of work is being done on involving them in the economic turnover and accelerating the rate of turnover of work capital. It is sufficient to mention that the targets for involvement in the economic turnover set the republic for 1978 by the USSR Gosnab to the tune of R55 million were successfully fulfilled. It is now the third year that, with the help of the public organizations, the Gosnab has been systematically organizing and conducting work on mobilizing internal resources and the careful, efficient use of allocated material resources at enterprises and in organizations in the republic. Certain positive results have been achieved. Thus, following the proposals of our specialized administration, 115.4 tons of metal, 4,193 meters of sawn time, 228,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power, 42.7 [tut] of fuel and other types of material resources worth R67,200 were saved in 2.5 years. The "Azerkhilmsnabsbyt" Administration was awarded the AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee and USSR Gosnab diploma and a cash prize for 1977's results.

At the same time, as checks conducted by the republic Gosnab Inspectorate show, we possess tremendous reserves of an increase in the efficiency of the use of material-technical resources. This important work is not yet being performed at the proper level in all ministries and departments. Certain associations and enterprises of a number of ministries (Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of Petrochemical Industry and Ministry of Food Industry of the republic and the Ministry of Chemical Industry and Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry) are not only failing to insure fulfillment of the targets for economizing on goods, raw materials and fuel-energy resources but, on the contrary, are tolerating big overexpenditure and losses thereof.

In order to sharply improve the situation the Gosnab Collegium adopted additional organizational-technical measures with respect to the enterprises and organizations which are failing to meet the established targets for economizing on raw material, goods and fuel-energy resources and tolerating overexpenditure in their use. We are linking big hopes in the intensification of the regime of thrift with the creation in 1979 in the republic Gosnab's central apparatus of a department for economizing on material resources which will formulate and implement concrete measures aimed at an improvement in the use of material-technical resources.

Under current conditions, when as a result of the specialization and cooperation of production economic relations are becoming increasingly extensive and complicated, the fate of the fulfillment of economic plans at any enterprise depends on the state of discipline of the supply of production-engineering products. The party and government attach great significance to the strengthening of plan discipline in all links of the economy and to an increase in managers' responsibility for the fulfillment of state quotas and contractual obligations.

For the purpose of strengthening the discipline of supplies in the economy a new procedure was introduced in 1978 in accordance with which the management workers of the enterprises and also the supply-sales organizations are awarded bonuses for the basic results of economic activity depending on the extent of fulfillment of the supply quotas and obligations in quantity, time and range (assortment) in accordance with concluded contracts (accepted schedule-orders). As practice shows, the new system of evaluating economic activity increases both the industrial enterprises' and supply-sales organizations' interest in and enhances their responsibility for the on-schedule and precise fulfillment of contractual obligations with respect to the quantity, assortment and times of the supplies. It is our task now, in conjunction with the industrial enterprises and union main administrations of materials and equipment supply and marketing, to make fuller use of the new conditions for strengthening the discipline of supplies.

The new system of evaluating economic activity demands an intensification of an important function of the material-technical supply organs--monitoring product supplies.

Measures are primarily being adopted in this area to improve work with the republic supplier-enterprises. Systematically analyzing the state of product supplies at republic enterprises, the Supply-Monitoring Department of the Gosnab Collegium regularly submits questions of the state of supply discipline for discussion by the collegium with the participation of representatives of the industrial enterprises. Thus last year the collegium discussed the state of the state of fulfillment of the supplies plan by the Baku Electrical Machine-Building Plant (Imeni 50-letiya komsovola Azerbaidzhan) and the Managichan Industrial Rubber Products Plant. Having analyzed the reasons for non-fulfillment of the supply plans, these enterprises outlined concrete measures for an improvement in their activity.

An important instrument in an intensification of control over supplies is full use of the rights granted the material-technical supply organs with respect to the application of administrative and economic penalties against violators of stock discipline. Thus following the results of a check, in 1977 the republic Gossnab revealed 16 cases of violations of stock discipline for which fines totaling R600,000 were levied, while 13 similar cases were revealed in 1978 for which R623,000 in fines were levied. The collated material on the violations of stock discipline by the republic's supplier-enterprises in 1978 was sent to the Azerbaijan SSR Prosecutor's Office for the appropriate measures to be adopted.

The specialized and general administrations have been more actively involved in monitoring supplies since 1978. Supply-monitoring services have been set up in all supply-sales administrations for this purpose. Supply-monitoring and dispatcher services are operating in such administrations as the "Azerpriboelektrosnabsbyt" and "Azerpishchesnabsbyt," and a group for monitoring product supplies is operating in the "Azermetallosnabsbyt" Administration. There are also product-supply monitoring services in other Gossnab organizations.

The further improvement of the organization of material-technical supply is closely connected with an improvement in the selection, placement and education of personnel and an increase in its political and vocational training. Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions of the USSR Gossnab, in recent years the Azerbaijan SSR Gossnab has performed a considerable amount of work on improving personnel policy. It is sufficient to mention that in the 10th Five-Year Plan the number of engineering-technical personnel has increased almost 14 percent and that the proportion of specialists with diplomas among engineering-technical personnel has risen to 81.3 percent.

There are definite improvements in personnel stabilization and in a reduction in turnover. The level of personnel turnover in the system of the republic Gossnab fell 6.4 percent in 1978 compared with 1975. The workers of the central apparatus are systematically increasing their qualifications in the IVIPK and its branches.

In the work with personnel under present conditions increasing importance is attached to an increase in ideological-political work and the moral education of all workers. For this purpose a special plan of measures for the remaining years of the 10th Five-Year Plan was compiled last year which is currently being implemented.

Work with the personnel is aimed at increasing the working people's activity and improving the organization of socialist competition.

There is particular importance in this connection, in our view, in the appeal of the workers of the Azerbaijan SSR Gossnab to all workers of the union republic gossnabs and territorial material-technical supply administrations;

to put the main stress in their activity on the control of supplies and to strive for all of the republic's enterprises' on-schedule and complete fulfillment of the plan for supplies to other economic regions of the country. We are proud that this appeal has been approved by the USSR Gosplan and the Central Committee of the State Establishment Workers Trade Union. We hope that our appeal will be supported in all the territorial organs of the USSR Gosplan system.

The role of daily and effectively current control over the course of fulfillment of supply plans is increasing immeasurably under the conditions of the rapid development of our country's economy, the increased efficiency of social production and the intensification of plan discipline. And there arises the very serious question of the interaction of the USSR Gosplan's territorial organs, which amounts to mutual responsibility and concern for providing each enterprise with material resources since the on-schedule provision of the enterprises of one economic region with material resources depends utterly and completely on on-schedule supply by the supplier-enterprises of other of the country's economic regions. Only by unifying efforts and creating single responsibility for the material backup of the production plans will the USSR Gosplan's territorial organs be able to successfully reach the high limits of 1979 and the five-year plan as a whole.

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ARMENINA OFFICIAL COMPLAINS ABOUT CONDITION OF FIXED CAPITAL

Moscow MATERIAL 'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE in Russian No 3, 1979 pp 72-73

[Letter from B. Tonikyan, chief of an Armenian SSR Gossnab administration and honored economist of the republic: "More Attention to Questions of the Use of Fixed Capital"]

[Text] A most important condition of an improvement in supply is an improvement in the use of the operating fixed capital of the supply-sales organizations--equipment, mechanisms, buildings and installations. Speaking at a meeting with working people of the Khar'kov Tractor Plant, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that we must increase production and improve product quality not only through new capital investments and an increase in the number of workers but to an increasingly great extent through full and rational use of available production capacity and introduction of the achievements of modern science and technology and also through a thrifty attitude toward each minute of work time, each machine and mechanism and each gram of raw material and fuel.

It is no secret that there was a period when the fixed production capital of Armenia's material-technical supply system represented primitive warehouse equipment and also ramshackle buildings situated at different ends of Yerevan which frequently lacked the minimum necessary conditions for the storage of commodity and physical assets. In the past 10-12 years there has been a considerable change in the structure of the fixed production capital thanks to the assimilation of large-scale capital investments.

The Armenian SSR Gossnab's subdepartmental organizations have considerably increased their production capital--by approximately R24 million. From 1966 through 1977 total capital investments amounted to more than R30 million. This made it possible to considerably increase the active part of the balance of fixed production capital. The capital-labor ratio tripled, which created the prerequisites for a sharp improvement in the conditions of labor, its increased productivity, an acceleration of the rate of turnover of working capital and an increase in the volume of commodity turnover, thanks to which there was a considerable increase in total sales of commodity-physical assets. In 1966 this total constituted R91 million, whereas in 1977 it had already risen to R244 million.

The growth of fixed capital and the increase in the per worker capital-labor ratio created conditions for an increase in labor productivity. Production per worker rose from R103,400 in 1966 to R201,500 in 1977. This is contributing to a saving of the labor of a hypothetical 1,148 men.

The output-capital ratio, that is, the amount of commodity-physical assets sold per year per R1 of fixed production capital is an indicator of the use of fixed production capital. An unpleasant tendency for the output-capital ratio level to fall has been observed in recent years. We believe that to achieve high output-capital ratio indicators it is essential to increase the financial interest of the workers connected with the action of this indicator.

The condition of fixed capital is in an unsatisfactory state, the efficiency of its use is low, and machinery and mechanisms are operated at low capacity and without preventive maintenance--there is a lack of specialized workshops--in the Armenian SSR Gossnab.

The collectives should have an interest in an increase in the efficiency of the use of fixed capital. This would create prerequisites for an increase in the volume of sold commodity-physical assets without additional capital investments.

We believe that it is advisable to create a system of encouraging the use of fixed capital wherein each ruble of above-plan profit would secure a growth in the output-capital ratio of 2 percent. Let us cite the following example: in 1976 the fixed production capital of the Armenian Gossnab's Metallosnabsbyt Administration amounted to R3.19 million and the volume of warehouse supplies amounted to R39 million, consequently, there was R12.23 of commodity turnover per ruble of fixed capital. In 1977 personnel strength was 177, and the average annual sum of fixed production capital was R3.2 million, with warehouse supplies of R41 million.

Thus there was R12.81 of commodity turnover per ruble of fixed capital, that is, the output-capital ratio in 1977 increased by 58 kopecks compared with 1976, consequently, it is possible to create an incentive fund for the whole year thanks to the above-plan profit: 2 percent of the difference in the output-capital ratio constitutes $58 \times 2: 100 = 1.16$ kopecks. The material incentive fund amounts $(3,200 \times 1.16)$ to R3,700.

Undoubtedly, upon the adoption of such conditions detailed regulations and rules must be drawn up which will afford an opportunity of regulating the use of the fixed capital. The incentive funds would be distributed by proceeding from the degree of responsibility of the work and the amount of the wage.

A study of the level of the use of the fixed capital of the Armenian SSR Gossnab system shows that the general physical condition of the mechanisms and equipment is still unsatisfactory. The majority of the equipment has

a low operating coefficient and is defective, on account of which there are frequent breakdowns. It is essential to establish efficient control over the use of funds allocated for the capital repair of equipment and insure that they be used as intended.

It is necessary to create conditions for the establishment, proceeding from the sum allocated for capital repair, of incentives for its conscientious fulfillment of the order of 3 percent of estimated value, which will undoubtedly provide big savings. There are probably other paths of an increase in the return on fixed capital. I would like to see experienced economists of the material-technical supply system sharing their thoughts on this matter in the journal.

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REGIONAL

EDITORIAL ON MEASURES AGAINST GRAIN LOSSES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Losses Must Not Be Allowed On the Grain Field"]

[Text] In Georgia's multi-sector, complex agriculture grain crops occupy a very important place. Grain crops take up relatively large tracts of the Alazani Valley, the Shirak Steppe, and the Kartlian Plain, where the cultivation of cereal crops is fully mechanized, and also small, sometimes tiny tracts wrested from the mountains in Racha-Lechkhumi, Svanetia, Adzharia, Meskhet-Dzhavakhetia, and South Ossetia.

Grain: it is planted everywhere, you cannot get by without it, and it is never easy anywhere. It does not begin in the field, it does not begin when the seeds are planted in the soil or the first furrow is plowed. It begins much earlier, and not in the fields where it is cultivated. It begins in the mines where raw materials are extracted for metal and fertilizers, in the plants where machinery and vitamins for the fields are made, on the overland, waterway, and airline routes which carry freight to the country's farms, and in the laboratories of scientists conducting a tireless search for ways to improve crop yields and grain quality.

Grain is the concentrated result of the efforts of thousands and thousands of people of all kinds of trades and professions. Grain is the nation's property. And no one has the right to encroach upon it.

Today, on the threshold of the harvest season on the republic's farms, it is worthwhile to remember this. It is necessary because the reports coming in during last year's harvest concerning attempts to steal the grain, which inspired rage in the heart of every honest worker, indicate that those who love to live at the expense of the nation's wellbeing have not gone away.

At the same time, substantial losses are sustained by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses because of substandard and delayed grain harvesting, because of a careless attitude toward grain storage and transport. Volunteer people's patrols and people's control posts and groups must put a firm stop to grain losses. Local party and soviet bodies must take prompt steps to avoid losses by completing the harvest as quickly as possible.

A vital link in this matter is high-quality repairs on all harvesting equipment and transport vehicles, a supply of machinery operators and driver cadres, the creation of maximally favorable working conditions on all segments of the "field-elevator" conveyor.

Incoming reports indicate that in some places people are not focusing enough attention on the quality of repair work, and this can result in later grain losses. For example, on Kolkhoz imeni Ordzhonikidze (village of Bodbe, Signakhskiy Rayon) a combine engine received from the exchange inventory of the rayon's Sel'khoztekhnika went out of commission before it had operated ten minutes. Such instances indicate that reported readiness for the harvest does not always match actual, real readiness. Meanwhile, there must not be a single day's or a single hour's delay. This is especially applicable to rayons in Kakhetia, where the harvest is mounting to full force day by day. Local party organs must check again and again and see to it that all harvest links are made fully ready. This is the aim of the GCP CC and GSSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Measures to Ensure Harvesting of the Crop, Procure Agricultural Products and Feeds in 1979, and Successfully carry Out the Wintering of Livestock in the 1979-1980 Season in Georgia."

The system of measures stipulated in the decree assign a vital role to providing the farms with tractor and machinery drivers for two-shift machinery operation, broad expansion of socialist competition to achieve the maximum labor productivity, maximum utilization of the capacities of harvesting and transport machinery, and active introduction of integrated organization of harvesting operations.

It must be stated that the experience of the Ipatovskiy people and other leading farms in the country have not yet become widespread enough on the republic's grain farms. Recently a group of party, soviet, and economic officials from Georgia visited Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropol'skiy Kray. The experience gained there must be concretely realized in the pace and quality of the harvest, prompt cultivation of the soil after the harvesting of winter crops and the deployment of after-harvest crops designed to play a vital role this year in the buildup of reserve stocks of livestock feed.

Although lands planted in cereal crops have been reduced in the last 10 years for a number of reasons, grain procurement plans and obligations are being successfully completed. But a substantial gap has been recorded in the production of this vital product in the first three years of the 10th Five-Year Plan--a shortfall of 523,000 tons. It is possible to make up for the lag just by boosting crop yields and reducing losses to a minimum. The obligations for the fourth year of the five-year period call for boosting grain crop yields to 27 quintals and pouring 167,000 tons into the state's granaries.

Accomplishment of this task will require substantial efforts, high responsibility and organization in each work place. Because of strong winds and a shortage of moisture in a number of rayons, winter crop plantings have been hurt. Under such conditions, the quality of the harvesting is of special importance. Not a single head must be left in the fields, the entire crop must be harvested on time and delivered to its destination without any losses.

It is above all the people who determine any success. The organizers of the harvest, transport, and cleaning and storage of grain must exercise strict control over deliveries of food services, cultural-consumer, and medical services for all participants in the harvest.

The party ascribes vital importance to ideological support in accomplishing these plans. The CC CPSU decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work" stresses the necessity of proceeding on the basis that record indicators by innovation experts are not a goal in themselves but a vital means of mobilizing the labor energy of the masses to boost labor productivity, a powerful reserve for enhancing the effectiveness of production and work quality. The prime duty of ideological workers is to help the grain farmers, the machinery operators, the drivers, and all participants in Harvest-79 to make maximum use of this reserve, to make a new contribution toward implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

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REGIONAL

PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTEND FEED CONFERENCE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by G. Mchedlishvili: "Feed Procurement--A Shockwork Front"]

[Text] On 3 June the Georgian Zootechnical-Veterinary Training-Research Institute held a zonal conference of the first secretaries of raykoms, chairmen of executive committees of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, and chiefs of the rayon agricultural administrations of Eastern Georgia.

Measures have been mapped out to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in feed production, the use of all available reserves for strengthening the feed base in light of the GCP CC Letter To All Workers of the Republic and the GCP CC and GSSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Organizational-Political Measures To Provide the Republic's Livestock Industry With High-Quality Feed in 1979."

The conference was participated in by managers and specialists of ministries, state committees, and departments in the republic.

The conference was opened by GCP CC Secretary D. Patiashvili.

The report was delivered by GSSR Agriculture Minister Sh. Etsadashvili.

The discussion of problems relating to conducting the entire feed-procurement campaign on a high level and eliminating shortcomings in this matter was participated in by the first secretaries of the Leningorskiy, Dmanisskiy, Gardabanskiy, Khashurskiy, and Dzhavskiy raykoms N. Odishvili, G. Kuldzhaniashvili, G. Kvantadini, D. Bedukadze, and V. Thochiyev, Sel'khoztekhnika Chairman D. Sarishvili, GSSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources G. Gadeliya, Akhalkalakskiy Raykom Second Secretary Z. Gogoladze, Signakhskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee Chairman D. Goginashvili, and Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon Agriculture Administration Chief E. Khitarishvili.

The final speech at the conference was given by GCP CC Secretary D. Patiashvili.

The conference was participated in by GSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Z. Geldiashvili.

On the training-experimental farm of the Georgian Zootechnical-Veterinary Training-Research Institute, conference participants inspected the technology of haylage storage.

It was an ordinary working day on the institute's experimental-training farm, even though it was Sunday. It was an ordinary day despite the large audience gathered at the edge of the field, near the machinery and equipment, at the side of the haylage trench. Participants in the zonal conference were inspecting the technology of laying in haylage.

"What is the proper way to lay in haylage?" says R. Rusiashvili, manager of the institute's department of mechanization and electrification of livestock farming.

"It begins with mowing the grasses. The main thing here is to mow the grass at the most suitable time. For the leguminous grasses--clover, sainfoin--the best time is the flowering stage; for cereal crops, for example rye-grass [reygras], it is the heading stage."

In the second stage, the main thing is to bring the mass to optimum moisture content--50 to 55 percent. Too much moisture reduces the quality of the feed and allows the mass to start becoming silage, yet silage is less nutritive than haylage.

The third stage is the constant, uninterrupted, day-and-night tamping of the haylage mass until the trench is filled; the fourth stage is prompt covering of the trench. As a rule, the trench should be filled and covered in three to four days.

The farm's small plot that day became a kind of demonstration field to demonstrate the highly-effective group operation of the equipment in laying in haylage.

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REGIONAL

CHAIRMAN OF GEORGIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON FODDER

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Sh. Gvinianidze and Yu. Galustov: "All Forces For Feed Procurement"]

[Text] Yesterday a zonal conference was held in Kutaisi to discuss measures to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in feed production and the utilization of all available reserves for strengthening the feed base in light of the GCP CC's Letter to All Workers of the Republic.

The conference was participated in by the secretaries of oblast, rayon, and city party committees, by chairmen of the executive committees of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies, chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations and associations, and officials of ministries, state committees, and departments.

The conference was opened by GSSR Council of Ministers Presidium Chairman Z. Pataridze.

The report was delivered by GSSR Agriculture Minister Sh. Etsadashvili.

The discussion of problems relating to progress in feed procurement and elimination of present shortcomings was participated in by Adzhar Obkom First Secretary V. Papunidze, Abkhazian Obkom Secretary A. Moskalenko, Tskhaltubo Gorkom First Secretary D. Kiknadze, Tskhakayevskiy, Samtredskiy, Zugdidskiy, Terzhol'skiy, Makharadzevskiy, Zestafonskiy, Vanskiy, Mestiyskiy, Abashskiy, and Gegechkorskiy raykom first secretaries V. Yesvandzhiya, T. Imedadze, I. Todua, A. Burdzhanaadze, D. Dvalishvili, B. Merkviladze, N. Andriadze, I. Kartozhiya, G. Mgelaadze, and I. Motsereliya, GSSR Procurements Minister Sh. Chanukvadze, and Sel'khoz-tekhnika Chairman D. Sarishvili.

The concluding speech was given by GSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Z. Intaridze.

The conference was participated in by GCP CC Organizational-Party Work Division Head S. Khabeishvili and GSSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Z. Geldiashvili.

Correspondents of this newspaper met with conference participants and interviewed them.

Interview With V. Khazaradze, Second Secretary of the Kutaisi Gorkom

The very fact that the zonal conference was held in Kutaisi imposes obligations on us. The GCP CC's Letter to All Workers of the Republic, calling on them to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in feed production, is being discussed in the worker collectives and institutions of the city; they are searching for possibilities to maximize help to farm workers. The people of Kutaisi have rich traditions in this regard. The collectives of industrial enterprises and institutions are sponsoring more than 40 farms in nearby rayons. A plan has been worked out to help the farms by supplying spare parts. The city's workers will help the farmers in harvesting feed crops. Students in schools and the collectives of a number of enterprises have begun to procure hay in surrounding forests, on the grounds of enterprises, and in parks. The first several dozen tons of hay have already been procured. Up to 70 hectares of vacant land within the city limits have been selected for the sowing of corn. More than 500 tons of coarse feeds will be procured.

Interview with Sh. Yenukidze, Chief of Agricultural Administration of Ambrolaurskiy Rayon

Our rayon was justly criticized at the conference for making inadequate use of the potential of meadows, pastures, and stands of forest and for leaving natural grasses unharvested because of lack of organization on some farms. Our task is to get promptly to the job of putting all reserves for boosting feed production into action and improving their quality. This year our rayon will procure up to 15,000 tons of coarse feeds, including 10,000 tons of hay, 2,000 tons of silage, and 3,000 tons of haylage. The farms will begin to lay in haylage day by day. The rayon's workers will do everything necessary to boost feed procurement and livestock production.

AP54

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CC AIMS TO PROVIDE LIVESTOCK WITH MORE FODDER

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM article: "Party Concern For Feed Procurement"]

[Text] The GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree "Additional Organizational-Political Measures to Provide the Republic's Livestock Industry With High-Quality Feed in 1979." It notes that party, soviet, and agricultural bodies, also the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses, implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the July and November 1978 CC CPSU plenums, and the Ninth and 12th GCP CC plenums, are doing substantial work to strengthen the livestock feed base for social and private farms.

Still an acute problem, however, is the shortage of nutritive feeds and a substantial deficiency of feed protein. Requirements call for 100 to 110 grams of digestible protein per feed unit; in the feeds being procured in the republic, this indicator does not exceed an average of 60 to 70 grams or 60 to 63 percent of physiological norms. This leads to reduced productivity, growth and development rates, reproduction, and feed payback as well as to increased prime cost of livestock products.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses are working too slowly in introducing such advanced technologies of production, procurement, and utilization of feeds as the expansion of plantings of protein-containing crops, the laying in of silage with carbamide, hydrolysis and fermentation of straw, drying of hay by active ventilation, briquetting of coarse feeds made in feed shops attached to the farms.

Party, soviet, and agricultural bodies have frequently underestimated the importance of grass meal in nutritional animal feeds; this current five-year plan's three-year target with respect to the production of this valuable type of feed in the republic was completed by only 65 percent.

In a number of rayons, farmers are not making full use of existing possibilities for repeated cuttings of grass both on natural and on planted lands, also plantings of after-harvest and intermediate crops.

With regard to increasing stocks of hay, inadequate use is being made of land sections such as airports, right-of-ways, road shoulders, ravines, forest meadows, steep hillsides, protective forest belts, and other areas suitable for raising hay. Farmers have not yet developed a thrifty attitude toward the processing of farm and industrial wastes for feed and the use of such additional sources of feed accumulation as twigs and branches, meal made from evergreen underbrush, sapropel, bentonite, and other resources.

In many places, farmers have yet to apply all means of party-organizational and mass-political work designed to enhance the labor enthusiasm, initiative, and involvement of workers engaged in feed production and directly involved in it. As a result, despite favorable weather conditions farmers in some rayons are letting the best times go by and are too slow in feed procurement. Frequently this is compounded by the inadequate readiness of the feed harvesting equipment. By 1 May, for example, farmers in most of the rayons had not yet ensured complete readiness of tractor-drawn mowers, crusher mowers, and pickup balers. Eleven out of 90 installed units for making grass meal are not in working condition, four of them in Marneul'skiy Rayon.

Many farm managers and specialists do not have a clear idea of the importance of feed procurement technology, which largely determines feed quality and nutritional value; as a result, way too much feed is being consumed.

Ascribing vital importance to the completion of all work involved in feed production on a high level, the accumulation of an abundance of feed on each farm for the winter, and the provision of optimal conditions of storage and effective utilization, the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers consider feed procurement work on the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and inter-farm organizations to be one of the most important aspects of the 1979 harvest season, a nationwide concern, the concern of every inhabitant of the city and village with respect to the development of livestock farming and the supply of a large variety of feeds for this sector.

Obkoms, gorlkoms, and raykoms, the Adzharskaya and Abkhazskaya ASSR councils of ministers, and the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies of the South Ossetian AO, rayons, and cities are urged to utilize all means of party-organizational, mass-political, propaganda, and organizational work to help soviet and agricultural bodies to launch a highly-effective beginning to the feed harvesting campaign, providing all the necessary material-technical and transport means, mobilizing the workers of the cities and rayon centers for mass participation in feed procurement.

A republic headquarters of livestock feed procurement has been set up. Personal responsibility for the implementation of plans and socialist obligations with respect to feed stockpiling in 1979 is assigned to the

first secretaries of obkoms, raykoms, and gorkoms, to chairmen of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and Adzharskaya ASSR councils of ministers, chairmen of the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies of the Yugo-Osetinskaya AO, rayons, and cities, directors of sovkhoses and goskhoses, and chairmen of kolkhoses and councils of inter-farm organizations.

To provide specific help locally, individual rayons (cities) have been assigned GCP CC members and candidate members, members of the GCP Audit Commission, ministry and department managers, and other officials.

The GSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Sel'khoztekhnika have been directed jointly to work out and implement a plan of practical studies for directors of rayon (city) party, soviet, and agricultural bodies, directors of sovkhoses and chairmen of kolkhoses (councils of inter-farm organizations), and chief farm specialists in order to study advanced feed production technologies.

The GSSR Ministry of Agriculture has also been directed to submit to the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers specific substantiated proposals on setting up an independent agricultural sector in the republic: feed production on an industrial basis, organizing a republic Gruzkormprom Association; the ministry is to send a group of specialists to Lipetskaya Oblast in order to study the experience of laying in and storing hay in hay towers, a method which does not require the construction of special, costly facilities; the ministry is to see to it that the kolkhoses, sovkhoses, and inter-farm organizations lay in the entire planned quantity of silage with the use of carbamides.

For purposes of improving the quality of feed production, the Ministry of Agriculture is to collaborate with the Georgian Trade Union Council in announcing a contest for the best organization of long-term irrigated cultivated hayfields and pastures, establishing collective and individual means of moral and material incentive.

The GSSR State Committee for Science and Technology is directed to create a coordination council dealing with "Production of Protein Feeds Made From Nontraditional Sources of Raw Materials," beginning extensive work in this regard in 1979.

The GSSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry is to collaborate with the Georgian branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Combination Feeds Industry in submitting to the GSSR Council of Ministers proposals on the adoption of a technology for the production of protein-fat concentrate in the republic's meat combines in order to make up for the deficiency of fish meal.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the sector protein scientific-research laboratory of the Tbilisi State University are directed to submit to the GSSR Council of Ministers proposals on organizing semi-industrial production

of feed proteins by microbiological synthesis, and the Georgian Zootechnical-Veterinary Training-Research Institute and the Georgian branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Combination Feeds Industry are to certify feed protein by testing it on various species of animals in order to work out a technology for the production of combination feeds enriched with feed protein.

The Georgian Zootechnical-Veterinary Training-Research Institute must speed up experimentation on producing juice from the green mass of legume grasses, to be further converted into high-protein concentrate.

The Georgian Komsomol CC is directed to ensure the participation of Komsomol organizations in feed procurement, assigning them the task of procuring at least 450,000 tons of units of various kinds of feed.

The GSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Glavgruzvodstroy are to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture in organizing permanent courses for the study of techniques of installing small-scale reclamation systems and carrying out soil improvement work on the feed lands of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

When totalling up the results of labor rivalry among farm workers, the republic and rayon commissions supervising socialist competition are urged to consider as one of the main indicators the results of work involved in feed procurement and feed quality.

Editors of republic, oblast, and rayon newspapers, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio, and gruzINFORM are to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture in organizing systematic appearances by scientists, specialists, and innovation experts to discuss problems of advanced technology of feed production and feed quality improvement.

6854

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TRAINING FOR EFFECTIVE FARM MANAGEMENT STRESSED

Moscow **PRAVDA** in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by N. Morozov, first secretary of the Tselinograd Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan: "Party Life: For the Leninist Mode of Operation-- Education for Responsibility"]

[Text] In the quarter century of the virgin soil epic the Ishim steppe region changed beyond recognition. Roads linked the "remote areas" with the city and regional centers. Yesterday's virgin land became the granary and livestock breeding region of the country. The milk yield is constantly increasing. Last year alone the Tselinograd farmers enriched the state storehouses with 2.225 million tons of grain, which is considerably more than the plan calls for.

Of course, all this did not come about of itself. It was the result of serious efforts exerted by the party organizations for fulfillment of the planned program.

"The people grew grain on the land--and the land nurtured the people." These words from L. I. Brezhnev's book "Tselina [The Virgin Land]" give a full-bodied picture of what is happening: The work of exploiting new lands developed and seasoned the character of the virgin land farmer. A new generation came into being there in the space of a quarter of a century. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes many of the young people and more and more of the secondary school graduates are staying in the village. In time they should replace the veterans--become skillful machine operators and production commanders and leaders on a rayon and oblast level. The kind of models their training is today being patterned after and the kind of skills they are able to absorb from their senior comrades will determine what tomorrow will bring on the virgin lands.

Working on the problem of reinforcing agriculture with skilled personnel, the party obkom and raykoms are especially concerned about improving the qualitative make-up of these workers and is striving in every possible way

to step up their responsibility for the task at hand. Great importance is also being attached to raising the standards for administrators of the rayons and the farms as well as representatives of the largest link--foremen, brigade and link leaders, and department managers.

The oblast today has a considerable number of good organizers who perform their work skillfully and effectively. We are trying to take advantage of the experience of these communists and to assign to them the sectors where the individual's talent receives exposure in full measure.

Several years ago the people in a small settlement began to take notice of a power engineering specialist named A. Braun. They appointed him director of a sovkhos which was not maintaining the proper pace. Without any noise or fuss he organized the complex undertaking. He selected capable people and built up their morale and enthusiasm. In a brief period he was able to rally the collective and make it one of the advanced ones.

Some time ago a capable manager was appointed to the post of chief of the rayon agricultural administration and later was elected secretary of the Krasnozamsk party raykom in one of the most remote and difficult rayons in the oblast. And there this communist began increasing the people's sense of responsibility for the task at hand and he organized things so as to exercise strict control over fulfillment of the planned work. Previously the managers there had been fond of blaming their blunders on the lack of personnel and the difficult conditions. Now there was a different approach. Today the rayon people are addressing themselves more thoroughly than their neighbors to improvement of the cultural and living conditions and to stabilizing the contingent of machine operators. And the result has been a significant achievement in production and in sale of grain and animal husbandry products to the state.

In the oblast party organization great prestige is also enjoyed by raykom secretaries Ye. Zolotarev, K. Taukenov and G. Korotenko, sovkhos directors A. Kamyshnyy, T. Kombaturov and A. Sarsenov, and brigade leaders M. Dovzhik, S. Gavrilyuk and Zh. Isabekov. It is not possible for us to list all our best supervisors. The obkom is doing a careful job of generalizing their work experience for the purpose of teaching others. We are exploiting every possibility in the interests of this kind of training--meetings of the party and administrative aktiv, plenums and conferences of the obkom bureau, seminars in the advanced organizations, and scientific and practical conferences.

Supervisors, as we know, are not born as such; they develop into leaders. Every one of us knows how important it is to help a still inexperienced individual assigned to a big job to quickly establish contact with the collective and to search out the requisite approach in dealing with the specialists. It is necessary to do this on an individual basis with due regard for the peculiarities of the people's characters. Unfortunately, in

practice the measures taken are frequently otherwise--they are limited to mass measures and there is no attempt to find the time for an analysis of the work of each individual.

What sometimes happens? An individual has been promoted to a responsible job and it has been forgotten that in the beginning he is in need of daily help. This is exactly what happened in the Atbasarskiy rayon special farm association. Young specialist L. Borodavkin was appointed to the position of director there. But at first things did not work out for him. And in the party raykom they were already beginning to say that the appointment was a mistake. They even began to be on the lookout for other candidates.

I had occasion to visit this organization and to learn about the situation there. I could not help but note the enthusiasm of the director and the engineer for the formation and development of the association. But when he was unable to carry out one idea, the director turned to another. For example, in collaboration with the skilled craftsmen he began to design a fodder shop but there was not enough manpower to make it "functional." He understood correctly that a fodder shop is a basic installation and that without reliable fodder you will not get a large output in animal husbandry. The people in authority had a heart-to-heart talk with the director. They helped in getting the fodder shop finished and then in determining the chief emphasis of the work in the future. And now the communist's spirit revived and he began to feel that he was back in his element; the cattle breeders and the efficiency experts took fresh heart. They expanded this shop and made up a conveyer. And the day came when they gathered from all over the oblast at this now advanced organization for a seminar on the preparation of fodder. Step by step the director is implementing new important ideas and in collaboration with the members of the party committee he is building up the expertise of the village. And to think that they came close to neglecting and clipping the wings of this enterprising individual!

Starting from the example of this organization as it was followed in many similar cases, at the meeting of the obkom bureau we discussed the personal responsibility of the oblast and rayon administrators for the selection, placement and training of the personnel. Particular note was taken of the need to do more to enhance the role of the reserve of supervisory workers. It is when the individual is in this reserve that it is desirable to more frequently assign him to responsible positions, thereby broadening his horizon and building in him the requisite skills for management of a large sector. The stability of his character should also be checked.

Another subject was brought up at the bureau meeting--the matter concerning those who recommend workers for promotion. After all, if the "helm" has been taken by an individual who does not possess the requisite qualities, then inquiry should first of all be made of those who suggested him and spoke out for him.

Not long ago a large sovkhos in Tengizskiy Rayon suddenly began to release people from positions. The young director had been criticized with increasing frequency in the rayon. Then the party raykom brought up the question of releasing him. This person should really have been released as incompetent. But it turned out he also should not have been recommended. He was always conscientious and diligent but he did not have the capacity for managerial work. Let him remain as a capable specialist. This story was not wasted on the managers in the rayon--it proved to be an important lesson for them.

The oblast party conference mapped out a clear-cut policy with respect to further improvement of the party economic management. There are now regular seminars involving all the farm directors, party committee secretaries and rayon administrators. The meetings are addressed by outstanding production workers and scientists. The effectiveness of this training is determined by the extent of implementation of the recommendations made.

On the surface we seem to be making satisfactory use of the forms required to teach the supervisors at all levels how to operate effectively. But if we compare the farms and rayons we sometimes get a surprising variety of economic indicators. For example, the sovkhos Krasnoyarskiy, which is headed by member of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan D. Burbakh, last year had a production cost of 4.35 rubles per quintal of grain. But in some of the neighboring farm organizations the outlays for production of every quintal were 7-8 rubles. Why this difference? The point is that some of the managers are trying to get the grain by the old method--at any price: then, according to them, the millions of profit obtained from the sale of it to the state, together with the interest earned, cover the expenses. This practice is still not meeting with a rebuff in all the party raykoms. The sovkhos turns over a great deal of wheat--and its administrators are hailed as heroes. This despite the fact that they are guilty of overexpenditure of resources and fuel, that is, poor management.

The party obkom has been increasingly critical of such practices. The country needs not just a lot of grain but also inexpensive grain. Success in this regard will apparently come when the economic analysis service in the rayons is strengthened and the economic training is improved.

In the matter of increasing the responsibility of the personnel we attach great importance to checking on the action taken in response to the criticisms voiced in the meetings by the communists. There have been more and more frequent reports from the managers to the collectives and more frequent information conveyed from the party committees and the party bureau. More active work has begun on the part of many of the commissions for checking the activity of the administration although there is still a considerable number of deficiencies. We are focusing particular attention on the task of obtaining unified organizational, economic and ideological work in each sector, as ordered by the recent decree of CC CPSU.

One of the chief tasks of the virgin land farmers in fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the July (1978) plenum of CC was and is all-round increase of the production and delivery of grain. It is grain which primarily lends value to the virgin land. Precisely this point was emphasized by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his message of greeting to the participants in the cultivation of the virgin and long-fallow lands. While increasing the yield, we have decided to also employ another means of stepping up production and delivery of grain--we have adopted a policy of cultivating the lands which are in need of a fundamental improvement. There are approximately 3 million hectares of this kind of land in the oblast.

In this anniversary year for the virgin land the workers of the fields and farms of the Ishim steppe region have set a lofty goal for themselves: to feed into the state bin more than 2 million tons of grain and to furnish 104,000 tons of meat and 200,000 tons of milk; this is considerably more than the plan calls for. Competition for fulfillment of the planned goals is now being developed on an increasingly widespread scale.

7962

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CC LETTER ON FEED PRODUCTION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "Let Us Achieve a Fundamental Breakthrough in the Production of Feeds, Let Us Raise All Sectors of Livestock Farming to a New Level! Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia to Farm Workers, Laborers, the Intelligentsia, Young People, Party and Komsomol Members, and All Working People of the Republic"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The cornerstone of all the party's activities has always been the task of systematically and consistently raising the wellbeing of the Soviet people, of each Soviet family. The achievement of this noble goal is the aim of all the party's plans, this is the thrust of the efforts of all labor collectives, whose concrete contribution determines the level of our forward progress, the successful accomplishment of planned goals. And today, when we face the vital task of sharply boosting the production and procurement of livestock products, the GCP CC appeals to all farm workers, laborers, the intelligentsia, young people, to all party and Komsomol members, to all the republic's population, calling on them to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan with regard to strengthening the feed base, raising all sectors of livestock farming to a new level, so that every family will have enough meat, milk, and eggs.

In recent years we have made substantial progress in livestock development, we have begun to produce and procure incomparably more feeds of all types, making it possible to boost livestock productivity. But new tasks require greater efforts along these lines. On the basis of the directives contained in the pre-election speech of CC CPSU General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the republic this year should double the pace of increase in meat production, raising output to 97,800 tons and boosting state purchases of livestock products on all farm categories to the following levels: livestock and poultry to 144,500 tons; milk to 268,500 tons; eggs to 456 million. Milk production should be increased to 318,700 tons, egg production should be increased to 490 million.

Such are the obligations of the republic's workers in the fourth year of the five-year plan as adopted at the republic meeting of the party-economic aktiv. Accomplishing them will require considerable intensive effort, organization, and discipline in all links and in all sections of production. Now is the time to lay a firm foundation for successful accomplishment of goals not only for the current year but also for the upcoming 1979-1980 winter season. This foundation is primarily feeds: sufficient feeds must be procured for each livestock complex, for each farm, in each farm section; this means that throughout the republic as a whole this year it is necessary to produce up to 2.5 million tons of feed units. Only in this way can the sector's workers successfully carry out their assigned tasks with regard to increasing the production of meat, milk, eggs, and other livestock products; only in this way will it be possible to improve the supply to our cities, villages, and resorts, whose demand for these products is constantly rising.

Considerable land is allocated to feed crops in the republic. So far, however, crop yields are not being increased fast enough; work on improving hayfields and pastures is going too slowly; many farms are too slow in harvesting grasses, silage crops, and root crops. Technologies are being grossly violated in the preparation of hay, haylage, and silage; substandard feeds are being laid in, and feeds are not being dispensed efficiently enough. There are frequent cases of inflated figures and fraud that cannot be judged as anything but betrayal of the party and the people. Recently we have managed to overcome many of our shortcomings. We must undertake all measures necessary to finally do away with mismanagement and laxity in this vital sector, we must achieve a sharp upturn in feed acquisition and production.

All of us are responsible for the success of our plans; no one can stand aloof from our shared concerns and goals--only in this way can we achieve success on the path toward sharply boosting livestock farming, that most vital sector of our national economy. The main and sole indicator of the individual's ideological and civic maturity is resourceful, creative participation in labor and in social life. This idea was once more emphasized in the recent CC CPSU decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work"--a document of great political significance, the postulates of which must form the basis of activities of all party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The GCP CC is firmly convinced that farm workers, laborers, the intelligentsia, young people, and all party and Komsomol members in the republic will perceive the elaborating campaign with respect to feed production and procurement as a vital personal matter and, well aware of the social importance of their personal participation in implementing economic plans, will strive for substantial progress in seeing to it that farm sections can supply their own feed requirements, sharply increasing volumes of procurement and improving the quality of all types of feed, broadly expanding competition for successful completion of obligations with regard to the production and procurement of livestock products, actively supporting

the initiative of the labor collectives of Khobskiy and Gurdzhaanskiy rayons, who have taken on high obligations with respect to strengthening the feed base.

The GCP CC is firmly convinced that the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and inter-farm organizations will manifest greater organization and efficiency in accomplishing plans, that not a single ministry or department, not a single enterprise or institution, not a single construction or transport organization, not a single collective will fail to take part in this truly shared, nationwide cause.

With the support of party, soviet, and farm bodies the Komsomol organizations must manifest high organization and mass participation in order to achieve effectiveness and scope in socialist competition. Rayon bodies must select lands that are suitable for hay and assign them to organizations, enterprises, and institutions; they must establish output norms and assign targets to the various organizations; they must be concerned with tools and implements, transport, and trade and medical services. Georgia's Komsomol must think about forming "flying" teams of Komsomol members among student youth, forming pupil production crews and student detachments for work on the farms during the fifth labor quarter and third labor semester.

ON THE NEXT VOLUNTEER SATURDAY, 2 JUNE, ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE LEADING COLLECTIVES, THERE WILL BE A MASS REPUBLIC-WIDE VOLUNTEER SATURDAY FOR FEED PROCUREMENT.

The GCP CC is confident that the republic-wide elaborating feed-procurement campaign of 1979 will mark the beginning of a fundamental breakthrough in the matter of strengthening livestock farming's feed base, that the managers of farms, enterprises, construction projects, VUZ's, and schools will manifest a sense of high responsibility in organizing the work, specifying the role of each collective in building up reserve stocks of feed, in improving feed quality, that they will take all necessary measures to harvest the green mass promptly both on cultivated lands and along roads and canals, on the sides of hills and ravines, everywhere that there is the slightest possibility, that they will not tolerate instances of less than diligent efforts on grass-harvesting and feed-procurement volunteer Saturdays by some dishonest representatives of enterprises who attempt to make this trip into the country into a kind of carefree picnic, that they will organize things so as to help the farms be as efficient as possible.

Let every one of us always remember the words of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the July 1978 CC CPSU Plenum: "Everything that we want to gain from livestock farming--more meat, milk, and other products--in the long run depends on having enough feed of great variety and high quality." We must not only remember these words, we must also make a personal contribution to this cause which is so vital to each and every one of us, regardless of what sector we work in.

REGIONAL

RESOLUTION ON SIX-MONTH INSPECTION OF PRODUCTION RESERVE USE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 2

[GruzINFORM article: "In the Georgian CP CC, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, the Georgian Trade Union Council, the Georgian Komsomol, and the Georgian SSR Committee of Peoples Control. On Holding a Republic-Wide Inspection of the Effectiveness of Utilization of Production Reserves and Strengthened Economizing and Conservation"]

[Text] The GCP CC, the republic's Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council, the Georgian Komsomol, and the Georgian SSR Committee of Peoples Control adopted a decree on holding a republic-wide inspection of the effectiveness of utilization of production reserves and strengthened economizing and conservation.

The decree notes that the task set forth at the 25th CPSU Congress--that of achieving more rational use of resources and economical consumption of materials--requires constant attention and efficient, everyday efforts on the part of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, economic managers, and organs of people's control. Problems of economizing and conservation, of strengthened efforts against mismanagement and any and all losses in the national economy, were set forth at the forefront of all political, organizational, and economic work in the speech by CC CPSU General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman L. I. Brezhnev at the November 1978 CC CPSU Plenum and in his speech to the voters of the Baumanskiy Election District on 2 March 1979.

Ascribing vital importance to the broad involvement of party members, Komsomol members, and all working people in active efforts for conservation and economical consumption of raw materials, supplies, and fuel and energy resources, for reduction of losses and spoilage of goods at all stages of manufacture, transport, and storage, for full utilization of available production reserves and the search for additional reserves in order to successfully accomplish the economic plans and socialist obligations of 1979 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole, the GCP CC, the GSSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council, the Georgian Komsomol, and the GSSR Committee of People's Control have decided to hold, from 1 June

through 31 December 1979 in the republic's industrial and transport enterprises, construction projects, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and other organizations, and the ministries and departments, in the Abkhazskaya ASSR and the Adzharskaya ASSR, the Yugo-Osetinskaya AO, and the cities and rayons, a republic-wide inspection of the effectiveness of utilization of production reserves and strengthened economizing and conservation.

A statute has been ratified concerning the republic-wide inspection of the effectiveness of utilization of production reserves and strengthened economizing and conservation.

The collectives of enterprises and organizations, ministries and departments, rayons, cities, autonomous republics, and the autonomous oblast which achieve the best indicators in the inspection are to be awarded certificates of the GCP CC, the GSSR Council of Ministers, the Georgian Trade Union Council, the Georgian Komsomol, and the GSSR Committee of People's Control.

The vital goal of the inspection is to ensure the assimilation and effective utilization of all production reserves in order to overfulfill socialist obligations taken on by worker collectives for 1979 and to lay a firm foundation for successful accomplishment of the intensive targets of the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan; it is essential to boost production volumes in areas that are lagging and ensure accomplishment of the targets of the five-year plan with regard to all economic sectors.

The purpose of the inspection is to reduce the consumption of material resources compared with planned indicators, to develop the creative involvement and initiative of the working people in seeking out production reserves, in campaigning for economy and conservation; the idea is to generalize and disseminate positive experience gained in this regard.

Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, GSSR ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and the Adzharskaya ASSR, the executive committees of the Yugo-Osetinskaya AO and the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies of the republic, sector trade union committees, Komsomol organs, and people's control organs are all directed to work out and implement during the inspection process a complex of essential measures designed to resolve the tasks of strengthening conservation and economizing.

In order to oversee the inspection in sectors of the economy, the autonomous republics, the autonomous oblast, the cities, and the rayons, it has been decided to set up inspection commissions (headquarters) made up of representatives of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol bodies, organs of people's control, economic organizations, the press, radio, and television, organizations of the society of inventors and rationalization experts and scientific-technical societies, leaders in production, and competent specialists.

The decree also calls for a number of other organizational and political measures aimed at successful implementation of the republic-wide inspection of the effectiveness of utilization of production reserves and strengthened economizing and conservation.

6854

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CC CRITIZES AGRICULTURE MINISTRY FEED SHORTFALLS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM Article: "Strictly Comply with Technology of Feed Procurement"]

[Text] The GCP CC has reviewed reports of gross violations in the technology of haylage procurement and grass meal production in a number of the republic's rayons and adopted a decree on this matter.

The decree notes that in implementing the directives of governing bodies concerning the supplying of social and private livestock operations with various kinds of feeds, party, soviet, and agricultural bodies have achieved a certain amount of success. Throughout the republic as a whole, hay, haylage, and other feeds are being procured ahead of schedule.

At the same time, technological specifications are being grossly violated in many rayons with regard to the laying in of haylage and the production of grass meal; this is resulting in the production of low-quality feed of little nutritive value and a substantial deficiency of feed units in livestock diets and, as a result, reduced livestock productivity along with considerable overconsumption of feed.

The GSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Sel'khoztekhnika have failed to implement all of the measures stipulated by the decrees of governing bodies with regard to boosting feed production and improving feed quality.

Thus, on a number of farms in Mtskhetskiy, Marneul'skiy, Gal'skiy, Goriyskiy, and other rayons the quality of the work of preparation, filling, and covering haylage pits and the utilization of the system of machinery for harvesting grasses cannot stand up to criticism. Workers failed to prepare drainage facilities in the haylage pits on the Tsilkani Experimental Farm (R. V. Kekelidze, director) and the Digomi Dairy-Vegetable Sovkhoz (N. I. Michelashvili, director) in Mtskhetskiy Rayon, while on the Mtskheta Grape Experimental Farm they covered a filled trench with torn polyethylene plastic without an earth covering.

On the Kachagani Dairy-Vegetable Sovkhoz (B. M. Bayramov, director) in Marneul'skiy Rayon, the laying in of the haylage dragged on for 10 days instead of being completed in the stipulated four days, and the pit was covered with straw, which cannot guarantee a seal. Even though Algeti Grape Sovkhoz in the same rayon (G. S. Katamadze, director) has a full array of equipment to lay in high-quality haylage, workers there are not using the two-phase technique of grass harvesting and, as a result, they are laying in silage and entering it in the books as haylage.

As a result of inadequate supervision and laxity on the part of some party, soviet, and agricultural bodies locally for the adoption of advanced technologies in feed production, improved quality of storage and utilization of feeds, completion of plans of grass meal production, and laying in of haylage and silage, schedules have been persistently disrupted in recent years and feed quality has deteriorated.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes now have 87 installations for making grass meal, but only 79 of them are in working order; as a result, the grass meal production plan has been completed by only 15 percent. It must be noted, moreover, that most of the meal produced is of grades four and five.

The GSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Sel'khoztekhnika have not been prompt enough in providing a number of rayons with such essential haylage equipment as chopper-mowers, roller-mowers, tractor-drawn implements, chopper-pickups, Vikhr' combines, and other equipment, also spare parts for them; as a result, technological discipline in the procurement of haylage and the production of grass meal is being violated right and left.

The GCP CC has directed the oblast, rayon, and city committees, the GSSR Ministry of Agriculture, and Sel'khoztekhnika to implement the necessary organizational-political and economic measures to raise the responsibility of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors for compliance with technological discipline in the procurement of haylage; strict party and disciplinary measures are to be instituted for every instance of haylage spoilage or the production of substandard grass meal.

The inadequate efforts of the GSSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture Comrade S. P. Dzhindzhikhadze were cited with regard to providing the republic's farms with the necessary equipment for making haylage as well as spare parts for them, also the inadequate efforts on the part of Sel'khoztekhnika in this regard.

Marneul'skiy Rayon Agriculture Association Secretary Comrade I. G. Darbaidze and Mtskhetskiy Rayon Agriculture Administration Chief Comrade R. N. Tsintsadze were warned that unless they take every measure to sharply improve the quality of procurement of haylage and other feeds, strict measures will be instituted against them.

Comrades R. V. Kekelidze, N. I. Michelashvili, A. V. Lobzhanidze, B. M. Bayramov, and G. S. Katamadze, directors of the Tsilkani Experimental Farm, the Digomi Dairy-Vegetable Sovkhoz, and the Mtskheta Grape Experimental Farm in Mtskhetskiy Rayon, and the Kachagani Dairy-Vegetable and Algeti Grape sovkhoses in Marneul'skiy Rayon were cited for gross violations in the technology of laying in haylage, leading to a sharp reduction in the output of feed units in feeds being procured for the winter.

6854

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

AVOIDING UNLOADED TRUCK MOVEMENTS IN THE ALTAY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by I. Kozlov, chairman of the Biysk city committee of people's control]

[Text] The organs of people's control have received a complaint from the managers of Mayminskaya Raysel'khoztekhnika about alleged illegal acts of the Biyskoye department of the Altayskoye Main Transport and Expeditionary Enterprises [uzlovoye transportno-ekspeditsionnoye predpriyatiye--UTEP]. They say that workers of the department, by using their motor vehicles to haul unscheduled shipments, are hindering implementation of the production program.

An inspection has been made with the participation of our committee. It was made clear, firstly, that the UTEP workers effectively executed orders requiring enterprises and organizations not to send unloaded vehicles to Biysk. This is all the more important because all shipments are made from there and in the reverse direction only by motor vehicle. Secondly, there is a mutual gain from such shipments. Let us say, the same subdivision of the raysel'khoztekhnika in Mayma, thanks to the unscheduled trips, as a result did not receive 1000 tons of goods from Biysk.

The specialized dispatcher organization, the UTEP Biysk department, is not doing badly in handling its tasks. In a year, for example, 45,000 motor vehicles were "assigned by order," and they transported about 450,000 tons of goods. If the dispatcher-loaded vehicles had made unloaded trips, gasoline worth almost 300,000 rubles would have been consumed uselessly.

Searches organized by the patrols showed that results are obtained where a decisive struggle is waged against trips by empty trucks. For example, at Motor Transport Establishment No 2 of the "Altaystroytrans" Trust the loading of machines in incidental directions has returned a solid profit of 50,000 rubles a year. Fruitful, mutually advantageous contacts have been established between UTEP departments and the "Sovavto-Biysk" enterprise.

And the drivers are not worse off. In that case they are paid at piece-work rates plus 25 percent. Bonuses have also been established for managers and employees who contribute to the rational operation of the motor vehicles.

The committee sees its task to be above all that partners strictly observe the state interests. Not the least role there belongs to the patrols. Instructive on that level is work experience of the head group of people's control of the Biyskiy Transport Trust, headed by V. Minenko. An inspection of the use of machines is regularly conducted in all 15 subdivisions of the trust. Especially stressed are intensification of the economy drive, reduction of gasoline consumption, and reduction of unloaded trips and down-times of motor vehicles.

One of the recent inspections produced results. The people's controllers, in particular, arrived at the conclusion that single-shift work of control and dispatcher points does not contribute to the full loading of incidental transport. They agreed with the recommendations of the patrol, and the UTEP department soon changed to two shifts.

The line dispatchers have much trouble with customers who violate the regulation "On the procedure for loading transport for unscheduled destinations." The owners of motor vehicles are obliged to maintain monetary accounts only with the UTEP department, but there still are many organizations that prefer to do business with freight-recipients. At Biysk enterprises we still, as they say, will help, but with those of other cities it is more difficult. As a result, while it has good economic indicators, the department is experiencing financial difficulties.

What is the way out of the situation? It is necessary first of all to increase the prestige of the control and dispatcher service. The duties of its workers are generally known. They have been vested with certain authority. However, they are clearly inadequate.

I will cite a typical conflict. A driver left the guard's list and departed, not wanting to take a load. Or, shall we say, he did not even present his instruction and record sheet to the dispatcher, did not stop at his signal, although he was obliged to do that. Now what happens? A record of what occurred is registered in the journal and if possible is brought to the knowledge of the managers of the motor transport establishment. It is good if they rebuke the driver for the sake of good order. Why would they not allow workers of control and dispatcher points to impose fines on those who refuse to load incidental transport, or bring an action against the motor-vehicle owners?

Here is another problem. The fruitful collaboration of the "Sovavto-Biysk" Enterprise with UTEP departments was spoken of above. But, as the recent patrol inspection showed, the economic effect was reduced to a minimum because many vehicles stood idle in the parking lot because of an absence of fuel. It turns out that the linear standards of its use for the Chuyskiy route do not match the actual expenditure. The increase of freight traffic also is held back by a shortage of warehouses. The RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport, we hope, will be able to correct the situation.

At the November 1978 plenum of the CPSU CC it was said that one of the main tasks of motor-vehicle transport is the curtailment of empty truck movements. It can be successfully solved only by unifying the efforts of managers, drivers and workers of the control and dispatcher service.

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